

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUGE PARK SQUARE REALTY PROJECT IS GIVEN OUT IN DETAIL

Development of 17 Acres of Property Worth \$4,500,000 One of Largest American City Enterprises.

STREETS APPROVED

Plan to Take Land on St. James Avenue to Give 100-Foot Approach Is Being Considered.

The proposed development of the old Park square railroad station property is expected to prove one of the most notable real estate projects that has ever been put through in any large American city. It will open up approximately 17 acres in Boston's business section which have lain idle since the Boston & Providence railroad moved into the South Station terminal.

This land is now assessed for \$4,500,000, but it is impossible to estimate the probable increase in real estate values in the vicinity that would naturally follow the pending improvements.

Final permission of both the Boston street commissioners and the mayor has now been obtained for the cutting of a 70-foot thoroughfare lengthwise through the entire tract. This will be known as Stuart street extension, and will run from Clarendon street to Columbus avenue near its junction with Ferdinand street.

Only the mayor's approval is now needed to authorize construction of another wide highway, to be called Arlington street extension, from opposite Ferdinand street northerly to Providence street, whence it will turn and run to Park square. Arlington street extension will probably eventually be prolonged, after demolition of intervening buildings, so as to run through to Arlington and Boylston streets.

Plans have also been considered for the taking of some \$1,180,000 assessed value of land on the south side of St. James avenue and its extension as a 100-foot avenue to Park square. This would relieve the congestion at the Public Garden entrance to the subway, but the cost, especially in view of the damage to Westminster Chambers and adjoining properties, would be exceedingly heavy.

It had been the intention, in the event of the widening of St. James avenue, to rely on an act of 1804, permitting such land-taking. Some question as to the constitutionality of that act has just been raised, however, in the recent opinion given by the Massachusetts supreme court to the Legislature with reference to the feasibility of a North-South station tunnel boulevard. However, if a pending amendment to the state constitution is adopted, it is probable that any constitutional objections to this St. James avenue taking will be removed.

It is probable that actual work on the Stuart-Arlington street extensions will begin within 60 days. The expense, amounting to slightly under \$100,000, will be borne by the Park Square Real Estate Trust.

Following the completion of these streets it is expected that several commodious buildings will be erected. The money, for some of them at least, will be furnished by the trust, although no definite plans as to what the buildings will be have as yet been made.

The situation up to the present is that the New Haven railroad has placed the property in the hands of four trustees with full powers for its development on broad lines. A most adequate carrying-out of the plan would seem assured, not only from its railroad backing, but also from the fact that the trustees are men of exceptional business experience and caliber. These trustees, as appointed by the trust deed of last year, are Moses Williams, Amory A. Lawrence, Alfred Bowditch and Laurence Minot.

The trust deed also authorized an issue, already outstanding, of \$5,200,000 certificates, all of which is held by the New Haven road in formal payment for the property. Further future issues of shares and the putting out of new exceeding \$4,000,000 notes or bonds are provided for.

A public offering of the outstanding shares, now owned entirely by the New Haven, will probably be made.

Advantages to Be Gained By Opening Park Square Realty for Investment

PROJECT will open up 17 acres of downtown Boston property which has long lain idle.

Two streets will be extended to give access to land that is to be developed.

Land is now assessed for \$4,500,000, but its improvement will greatly increase values.

Bonds of \$5,200,000 are outstanding and will be offered to public later.

Work on the extension of the streets will begin within 60 days.

The New King of England

His Majesty George V., successor to Edward VII.



The Late King Edward



The New Queen of England

Mary Victoria who succeeds Queen Alexandra.



Costa Rica Relief Work Continuing with All Rapidity

CHANGE OF ENGLISH RULE ALTERS TOUR OF EX-PRESIDENT

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua—Relief work at the scene of the earthquake in Cartago is continuing as rapidly as Costa Rica can bring aid to the city. The authorities are making every effort to care for those rendered destitute by the earthquake, which left scarcely a house standing.

Martial law has been declared in the town to prevent disorder. The survivors are being removed to San José, 14 miles distant.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Latest estimates of Wednesday's earthquake place casualties at 2000. Thousands were injured. Food and clothing are lacking.

Cartago was affected most and 1000 persons probably perished there.

Only a few buildings in the suburbs still stand and the survivors, homeless, are hungry.

The entire interior of Costa Rica suffered. Paraíso and Pacuca, mentioned in Friday's despatches, were almost obliterated. Hundreds perished in these cities.

President Gonzales Viquez and President-elect Ricardo Jimínez with nurses and soldiers, are in the destroyed cities.

The property loss is variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

PANAMA—Advices received here from the province of Cartago in Costa Rica state that the earthquake of Wednesday night affected the towns along the railroad line from Cartago to Port Limón.

The American National Red Cross will receive contributions for the earthquake victims at Cartago, Costa Rica. Donations should be sent to the treasurer of the American National Red Cross in Washington or to Gardner M. Lane, 44 State street, Boston.

HIGH STATE TAX IS PREDICTED.

The state tax this year will be between \$5,500,000 and \$6,000,000, according to Representative Norman H. White of Brookline, House chairman of the ways and means committee, the sub-committee of the Legislature which handles the state's finances. The state tax last year was \$4,500,000. The high mark thus far is \$5,500,000, established in 1908.

BIGGER FALL RIVER DIVIDEND.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The statement of the dividends of local corporations for the second quarter of 1910, just issued from the office of G. M. Haffards & Co., shows a total of \$442,650 on a capitalization of \$27,105,000, an average of 1.68 per cent, an increase over that of the like quarter in 1909.

FIELD DAY FOR KEENE DAUGHTERS

KEENE, N. H.—Keene members and friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a field day at Concord and Lexington, Mass., on Tuesday, May 10.

The men want an increase in pay and a shorter working day.

Given at the court of St. James on this the seventh day of May, 1910.

A fanfare from the heralds followed.

(Continued on Page Eleven, Column One.)

TEACHERS IN BUSY PROGRAM ON FINAL DAY OF CONVENTION

Reports, Attendance on Lectures at Museum and Reception Are on Art Instructors' List for Day.

PURE DESIGN' TALK

Election of Arthur D. Dean as President and of Other Officers Is Decided at the Morning Session.

A business meeting, a series of lectures at the Museum of Fine Arts and a reception at the Normal Art School are scheduled for the teachers attending the convention of the Eastern Art and Manual Training Teachers Association today, the final day of the convention.

Dr. Denman W. Ross of Harvard University, the first speaker at this morning's meeting, read a paper on "The Study of Pure Design," in which he preached a delightful sermon on "Order," not only in the study and execution of pure design but in daily life as well.

John J. Enneking, the Boston painter, speaking on "Manual Training from the Artist's Point of View," told of the training of an artist and laid emphasis on certain ideals for which the art student should strive.

He pointed out that success in painting depends entirely on the individual. The teacher can instruct him in the various theories of expression, the mere grammar of art, but he cannot teach him art itself.

Mr. Enneking recommended that art students keep in mind the favorite motto of the Japanese artists: "First style, then system, then character."

At the business meeting held at 10 o'clock at the Art Museum the following officers were elected: President, Arthur D. Dean, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Walter R. Perry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, Miss Eva E. Struble, Newark, N. J.; corresponding secretary, Ada B. Williams, Cleveland, O.; editor, F. H. Daniels, Newton.

The secretary reported that 155 active members and 157 associate members had joined the association during the convention. It was voted that the association become a chapter of the American Federation of Art.

CHINESE PRINCE THANKS MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft has received a telegram of farewell from Prince Tsai Tao of China who is now on his way to Europe. The telegram is as follows:

Mr. President: As I am bidding farewell to the American shores, I desire to thank you with all my heart for the magnificent reception given me by the government and people of the United States in every place that I have visited. I shall carry away with me to my own country all the memories of my stay in the United States. Long may heaven bless you with health and happiness.

(Signed) TSAI TAO.

FIFTY ARE SAVED FROM A STEAMER

The steamer Normandy sank off St. Johns, N. F., today, but all on board were rescued, according to information received by the marine department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

It is said that the Normandy was on her way to the lakes, and that there were 50 passengers on board.

GOVERNMENT RESTS HEINZE CASE.

NEW YORK—Following the testimony of Expert Accountant John P. Fernsler in the trial of F. A. Heinze for the alleged misappropriation of funds of the Merchant National Bank in 1907 in the United States circuit court, the government rested its case.

SOUTH END TO ASK MORE CARS.

The railroad commissioners will give a hearing Thursday on the petition of the South End Improvement Association for a relocation of the cars running between Grove Hall and the Park street subway, via Blue Hill avenue and Dudley street.

The Little Prayer of King Edward VII. as Taught Him When a Boy by Mother

O ALMIGHTY GOD, I thank Thee for all the mercies which Thou hast given me this day. Take me this night under the shadow of Thy wing and grant that I may rise again in health and safety, for Thou only canst protect me. Bless dear papa, mama, my brother and sisters, and make me a good boy through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Evening prayer of Prince of Wales as taught him about 1851 by his mother, Queen Victoria.

(Continued on Page Eleven, Column Four.)

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 MONITOR**

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 for an employee
 The Monitor offers you an opportunity
 to supply your need without the
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Write your advertisement on this blank
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The Christian Science Monitor is
 read in every city in America.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

GLASGOW EXHIBITION WILL PICTURE SCOTTISH HISTORY

Marquis of Tullibardine Breaks the First Sod on Ground
 and Buildings Are Now Being ERECTED for Next
 Year's Big Event.

(Special to The Monitor.)

GLASGOW.—The first step towards the inauguration of the exhibition of national history, art and industry, to be held in Glasgow next year, has been taken, the Marquis of Tullibardine having cut the first sod on the ground where the exhibition is to be opened. The main idea is that the exhibition should be of an essentially national character, and that it should present a picture of Scottish life and history from the earliest times. There will be exhibits of the arts and industries for which the Scottish people are renowned. It is hoped that by these means a greater public interest will be created in Scottish history, and that with the surplus which it is expected will be created a permanent chair of Scottish history will be established at Glasgow University.

The site on which the exhibition will be held is described as the most convenient, and one of the few picturesque sites in Glasgow. A guarantee of \$700,000 has been raised, and the scheme is being supported by a large number of representative Scottish people. The Prince of Wales heads the list of patrons, the honorary president being the Marquis of Tullibardine. The erection of the buildings is in progress. It is expected that the exhibition will form a great attraction, and notice has already been received of the intention of several important societies and bodies to visit Glasgow while the exhibition is open.

CANADA REPORTS PROGRESS FACTS TO HIGH COMMISSIONER

OTTAWA, Ont.—Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada, has been officially informed by the minister of the interior at Ottawa that—

In two days recently 150 persons having assets of a total value of nearly \$200,000 passed through St. Paul, Minn., en route for the Canadian west, and special trains are going every day.

Savings bank deposits in Canadian banks show an increase in deposits during March amounting to nearly \$8,000,000.

Fully 50 per cent of the seeding in Manitoba is finished three weeks ahead of any previous year.

Demands for farm help for western Canada are insistent.

The Mountain Lumber Association of British Columbia has vacancies for 1500 sawmillers, the wages for whom are often as high as \$3 a day.

A record has been made at Halifax, N. S., by the arrival of over 6000 immigrants there in 24 hours.

C. M. Hayes, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of Canada, states that a transpacific steamship service from Prince Rupert, B. C., to the far east, will be inaugurated by that company in 1913.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has placed an order with the Canada Car & Foundry Company for 1000

steel frame box cars for the fall grain movement.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is arranging for some monster grain cars for the western grain service at a cost of more than \$2,000,000.

Eight hundred houses have been built at Prince Rupert, B. C., in six months.

The central experimental farm at Ottawa has sent out over 20,000 free seed samples this spring to the Canadian farmers.

Farmers in western Canada hold 18.90 per cent of their last year's wheat yield, or more than 26,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to a cash balance in the banks of over \$30,000,000.

LEAGUE WILL AID ENGLISH YOUTHS

Representative of British Organization Visiting Canada in Interest of Boys Who Are Being Attracted There.

(Special to The Monitor.)

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The provincial government has approved the tender for the erection of the university buildings, as accepted by the board of governors, at a cost of \$600,000. The buildings will consist of the main college, students' residence, agricultural-engineering building, stock pavilion, etc., the whole to be completed in 1911. The design will be collegiate gothic.

The object of the league is to establish an organized system under which the boys of the better class, who are now being attracted to Canada, will be able to secure good homes and positions, and their future welfare looked after.

The scheme is enlisting the sympathy of many public men, and has every promise of being carried out successfully.

UNVEIL STATUE OF DR. JOHNSON

LONDON—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will unveil today the statue of Dr. Johnson which is being erected on the small plot of green behind the apex of the famous church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand. Perey Fitzgerald is the sculptor, having also executed the statue of Boswell at Lichfield, and edited Boswell's "Life." The statue is to represent the doctor dressed in the traditional costume, with a full bottomed wig, after one of Reynolds' portraits.

(To Lay New Cable.)

LONDON—An additional cable is to be laid between England and Belgium, starting from St. Margaret's bay in England and terminating at La Panne, near Ostend, the distance being about 67 miles. The cable is to include four lines of wire, or two complete circuits.

DISCUSS KONGO FRONTIER.

BRUSSELS—Negotiations between Great Britain, Germany and Belgium with regard to the eastern frontier of the Congo have been resumed, but it is not expected that a settlement will be arrived at under a month.

Mexico's Annual Flower Festival Opens Tomorrow



(Photo by C. B. Waite.)
THE FESTIVAL PARADE.

Photo taken as troops were passing national palace, Mexico City, last year, which will be repeated tomorrow.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MEXICO CITY—Mexico is truly the land of flowers, and for centuries they have been cultivated in profusion and enjoyed by all classes, high as well as low. The Spanish conquerors found that the Aztecs employed them in their many festivals and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in these later days we still find them used in many different ways.

Farmers in western Canada hold 18.90 per cent of their last year's wheat yield, or more than 26,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to a cash balance in the banks of over \$30,000,000.

Flowers. This custom was inaugurated many years ago in the City of Mexico; it is the festival of spring and is celebrated here each year during the first days of May, and the event which was postponed on account of the inability of Mexico's President to be in attendance, opens tomorrow.

It is along the same general lines observed in Nice and Florence, and in Los Angeles, Cal. Like many other customs this festival is not now the sumptuous affair it was some 20 years ago, when

"El Combate de Flores," the Battle of

to see who should have the most beautifully decorated carriage and finest horses. The profusion of flowers of every description was noticeable and considerable artistic taste was displayed in the disposition of the blossoms both on the carriages as well as on the horses.

Today the handsome equipage drawn by proud and prancing horses has been replaced in large measure by the automobile. While the premiums are still banners, the spirit of commercialism has entered and a demand has recently been made for money prizes.

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Leading Events in Athletic World



Yale Meets Princeton

YALE EXPECTS HARD CONTEST ON TRACK WITH TIGERS TODAY

Princeton Will Get Majority of Points on Track Which the Blue Expects to Offset in Field.

PROBABLE WINNERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Although somewhat weak in the sprints this year, Yale is confident of defeating Princeton in the annual dual track meet which takes place here today. Trainer John Mack of the Yale team thinks that his men will win by at least 10 points. Yale has practically no one for the 100 and 200 yard dashes on whom she can rely to win a first or even a second place. C. P. Seymour, her best man, will not be able to run. However, the prospects are considerably improved by the announcement that G. Bleistein will take part. Although he has not as yet made a mark in Yale athletics, his presence will strengthen her chances in the sprints. J. S. Cooke should easily win the firsts for Princeton.

As Princeton is especially strong in all the track events she may possibly gain enough lead there to win the meet, and it is in the field events that Yale counts on winning most of her points, for she is confident of duplicating her record against the Tigers last year when she won every event.

With the possible exception of the hurdles, in which Chisholm will run, and the half-mile with J. Kirjasoff, Princeton will carry off first places in all the track events. In the field Yale apparently will have an easy time. Cooney, Andrus and Peabody all seem to be superior to the Princeton hammer throwers, while Kilpatrick should win first place in the shotput, although he is sure to be hard pressed by E. J. Hart, the Princeton football captain. Again, Kilpatrick will undoubtedly carry off first honors in the broad jump. Both Captain Nelson and R. A. Gardner are sure point winners in the pole vault with first and second places, and Canfield, Yale's high jumper, should win his event.

Yale defeated Princeton in the dual meet last spring 58-46, having won all but one point in the field events.

YALE RUNS AWAY FROM VIRGINIA

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale won Friday's game with Virginia, 13 to 1, giving Witmer, the visitors' pitcher, a continual hammering throughout the game. Merritt turned the trick of driving out a home run with the bases filled. His hit in the seventh inning rolled to the running track in left field and sent three base runners to the plate ahead of him. Tommers' hit in the eighth was nearly as long, netting three bases. Brown, who replaced Witmer in the ninth, scored the only run for Virginia on his single, two outs and a hit to shortstop by Fitchett.

Captain Logan of Yale figured in several difficult assists from his new position at shortstop, and Fitchett and Carter, although fielding unevenly, showed dashes of fielding brilliancy. The Virginians clearly showed the strain of playing daily since they started on their northern trip last week.

The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H.E.

Yale..... 0 0 0 4 0 1 5 2 13 11 1

Virginia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 7 2

Batteries, Tommers and Cartwright; Witmer and Tomlinson, Roan, Umpire, Beecher.

Boston National Averages.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Shean, 2b.....	14	52	7	16	0	1	0	1	.307	46	46	5	.948	
Conrad, 3b.....	16	52	2	20	0	0	0	0	.382	18	30	10	.827	
Smith, c.....	8	20	1	6	1	0	0	1	.300	16	16	1	.969	
White, p.....	3	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	.285	2	8	2	.833	
Graham, c.....	12	31	7	1	0	0	0	0	.025	36	19	1	.982	
Curtis, p.....	9	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	.025	1	1	0	.000	
Shaw, 1b.....	2	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	.000	21	19	1	.000	
Sweeney, ss.....	15	48	6	15	3	1	1	0	.317	30	40	13	.844	
Herzog, 3b.....	15	49	4	9	1	1	0	0	.185	18	32	3	.947	
Collins, rt. cf.....	15	50	2	10	0	0	0	0	.200	20	30	2	.667	
Horn, lf.....	15	53	5	15	3	0	3	0	.169	66	3	2	.971	
Martell, 1b.....	9	30	0	4	1	0	0	0	.133	85	5	2	.979	
Moran, lf.....	15	50	9	16	0	0	0	0	.120	32	2	2	.945	
Mattern, p.....	15	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	10	14	0	.000	
Evans, lf.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	.000	
Liese, p.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000	
Brown, p.....	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	5	0	.000	
Riche, c.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	2	0	.000	
Reed, c.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	.000	
Getz, 2b.....	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	8	6	1	.933	
Burke, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	.000	
Frock, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	.000	
Ferguson, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000	
Totals.....	15	450	39	85	17	9	0	4	.389	298	236	37	.945	

Boston American Averages.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Collins, p.....	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	.400	0	4	0	1.000	
Lord, 3b.....	16	68	7	26	5	5	2	3	.382	18	30	10	.827	
Wells, lf.....	14	51	10	18	2	4	0	1	.352	26	25	5	.969	
Hopper, lf.....	14	51	10	18	2	4	0	1	.352	26	25	5	.969	
Cicotte, p.....	4	12	2	4	1	0	1	0	.333	4	14	0	1.000	
Speaker, cf.....	15	58	6	19	5	7	3	1	.327	47	47	3	.944	
Stahl, 1b.....	16	69	27	37	2	0	0	0	.526	196	12	2	.967	
Froch, 2b.....	7	31	4	8	0	1	0	0	.250	0	7	1	.000	
Arrelanes, p.....	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	.000	
Wagner, ss.....	16	66	8	15	3	1	0	0	.227	49	48	9	.959	
Niles, rf.....	16	58	9	10	1	1	0	0	.181	12	21	5	.947	
McGinn, p.....	16	58	9	10	1	1	0	0	.170	70	21	5	.947	
Wood, p.....	6	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	.166	2	2	1	.900	
Hall, p.....	3	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	.167	2	2	1	.900	
McConnell, 2b.....	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	.153	18	27	3	.957	
Kelley, p.....	2	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	.142	0	3	0	1.000	
Smith, p.....	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	1	4	0	1.000	
Myers.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000	
Madden, c.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000	
Loyd, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000	
Dundon, c.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000	
Bradley, c.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000	
Totals.....	16	567	68	150	28	27	16	7	.264	445	214	37	.932	

PHILADELPHIA HAS INCREASED LEAD

Defeats Washington, While Detroit Loses to Chicago—New York and Cleveland Win.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Won. Lost. P.C.

Philadelphia..... 10 4 .714

Detroit..... 11 6 .647

Philadelphia..... 10 6 .625

New York..... 5 5 .615

Boston..... 5 5 .437

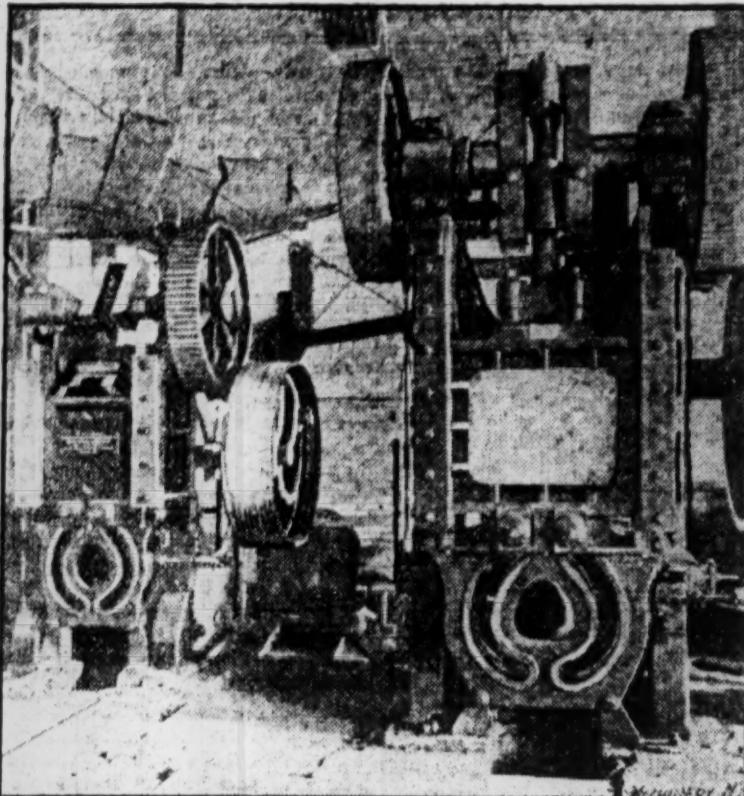
Chicago..... 6 8 .429

Washington..... 6 13 .316

St. Louis..... 3 10 .231

Forging Chains for Warships

Interesting process at Charlestown navy yard foundry is described.



MACHINE THAT BENDS THE LINKS.

Recent invention of Commander H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., and built at Charlestown navy yard under his supervision.

CHAIN foundrymen are about the hardest in the country to discipline," said F. M. Kelley, superintendent of the chain and anchor works at the Charlestown navy yard, today. "But we work under different conditions here at the yard," he continued, "and there is very little friction." Mr. Kelley attributed this in some degree to the fact that all races of men are thrown in together, Englishmen, Germans, Swedes and Irishmen working side by side with Americans.

The average chainmaker gets about \$8 a day. He works from 8 o'clock in the morning continuously until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking his lunch between "heats."

According to Captain Bird, chief of the engineering division at the yard, under which the chain works fall, Mr. Kelley probably knows more about the making of chains and anchors than any man in the United States.

A visit to the shop is most interesting. The first step in making the heavy chain used on board the ships of our navy is to cut the muck-bars into lengths of about two feet by means of alligator shears. Bundles of 25 of these short pieces are then wired together, picked up with crane-tongs and swing into the huge furnaces. From the furnaces they are carried white-hot to the rollers and converted into bars of the required size.

During the rolling operation which, by the way, is a beautiful fireworks exhibition, two men stand on each side of the rollers, which are made with a set of groves which break down the hot metal as it is fed in, and three or four smaller sets leading down to the finishing groves, which are the size of the finished bar.

A third set of men haul the white-hot billet from the furnace, and with crane-tongs rush it to the breaking-down rollers.

The hardest part of the rolling is to start the billet through the first set of groves successfully. Because of this difficulty, the first set is made with short cleat-like teeth, through which the metal is sent without much trouble.

As the metal is passed through the

CANAL Diggers PROGRESSING SWIFTLY WITH EXCAVATION

March Total Was 3,067,479 Cubic Yards Which Was Increase Over February and One Shovel Establishes Record for Day's Work and Month's Work in Period

ANCON, Canal Zone—Progress on the work of digging the canal continues with encouraging celerity. The grand total of excavation accomplished in all the divisions for the month of March was 3,067,479 cubic yards, which was 47,670 cubic yards more than the total for February. Of the March total only 19,284 yards were chargeable to "plant" excavation, the remainder counting toward the completion of the canal. The dry excavation amounted to 2,178,618 cubic yards and was accomplished chiefly by means of steam shovels, although the dredges removed 888,861 cubic yards in addition to the amount pumped into the Gatun lake by means of suction dredges.

All excavation records were broken in the Central Division, the total excavation being 1,994,574 cubic yards, which was 448,307 yards more than during the preceding month, and only 56,514 less than in March, 1909, when the maximum excavation was reached. Of this 1,994,574, some 711,908 yards were classified as earth and 1,282,666 as rock.

In the Atlantic division excavation amounted to 549,439 cubic yards, or 91,251 yards less than in February. Of this total 150,507 yards were dry excavation and the remainder was removed by the dredges in the Atlantic entrance.

WASHINGON ARCHITECT NAMED. WASHINGTON—The projectors of the city beautiful have secured an artist whom they believe will execute the plans of the park commission for the development of the national capital along aesthetic lines. Secretary Dickinson was appointed George E. Burnap of New York as "landscape architect."

ANGLO-SAXON PEACE LEAGUE IS BROACHED AT OTTAWA DINNER

Sir Richard Cartwright, at a Complimentary Banquet, Says Canada Would Be Important in It.

SYMPATHY GROWING

OTTAWA, Ont.—From a veteran Canadian parliamentarian there has come a public expression of his desire and hope that Canada may be the means of uniting in one peace-impelling compact of friendship, the two great sections of the English-speaking peoples.

This parliamentarian is Sir Richard Cartwright, who commenced his political career in 1863. Since confederation he has followed the vicissitudes of his party "in power" or "in opposition" until now he holds the position of leader of the government in the Senate.

At the end of last week he was tendered a complimentary banquet by fellow members of the Senate at which prominent members of the opposition were present together with those of his own party (Liberal). Sir Richard's remarks in response to the toast, were not confined to home matters, but after a brief reference to the history of Dominion affairs with which his long experience has familiarized him, he directed his attention to larger interests.

Strongly evidencing the Canadian sentiment against war, he spoke of a possible amalgamation of the British empire and the United States which he considered would so affect the policies of the world as to relegated to the past the fear of war among civilized nations. Such an amalgamation he commended to Canadians as an ideal worthy and possible of attainment, and because of the position which Canada holds between these two other great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race, he pointed out that Canadians can better appreciate Great Britain and the United States than can any other people, and because of this can reasonably hope to become a leading element in the desired alliance.

Beside the saving of time, the links are better formed by the old-fashioned method. This machine is a recent invention of Commander H. E. Parmenter, and was made at the Charlestown navy yard shops under his supervision. In the welding room there are about a dozen fires, each one with its gang for welding the links. At the side of each fire there is a constantly growing chain of welded links.

Four blacksmiths stand around the white-hot chain when it comes from these fires and swing their heavy sledges with wonderful precision, hitting the scarf with exactly the desired force. The work is done with remarkable rapidity. For some of the chain a welding machine is used, but most of the work is done as described above.

After welding a stud is placed in the center of the link and the sides of the link closed in upon it, holding it firmly in place. This, of course, is to relieve the enormous strain to which the chain is sure to be subjected, and also prevents it from catching and kinking while in the hold of a battleship.

Three links are always cut out and tested by the inspector, for the greatest care is exercised to prevent the possibility of defective chain being sent to the ships of the navy.

The capacity of the foundry is about 300 feet of chain a day.

SAN DIEGO SCHOOL READY NEXT FALL

Fine New Fifty-Thousand-Dollar Training Building Is Completed for State Normal School.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The new \$50,000 training school building of the San Diego State Normal school has been completed, and will be ready for use when the fall term opens.

The structure is of reinforced concrete and contains 22 rooms. It occupies a position on the school campus north of the main building, and is an attractive addition to the school property. There are 16 classrooms, four teachers' offices and two assembly rooms, used also for library purposes.

The building will accommodate 350 grammar and primary pupils. The classes will be taught by senior normal school students, under immediate personal direction of expert normal school professors.

The equipment is ample and of the most modern type. The instruction will include, beside the usual branches, cooking, sewing and millinery for the girls, and manual training for the boys, together with gardening and elementary agriculture for both boys and girls.

The building is equipped with a steam heating plant and perfect system of ventilation, and is electrically lighted.

Last year a summer session was held in the local school instead of at San Jose, and this summer another session will be held here, as the San Jose school is making repairs.

CHANCELLOR DAY SPEAKS IN BOSTON

The alumni association of Syracuse university held its sixth annual dinner at the Hotel Somersett Friday evening, when Chancellor James R. Day of the university told of the growth of the university in number of students, acreage and buildings, and paid a tribute to King Edward. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Daniel Steel, first president, the Rev. William E. Huntington, president of Boston University, and Prof. William E. Ward of Emerson College.

The Rev. William Harman van Allen was toastmaster. The other speakers were Prof. Judson B. Coit of Boston University and F. W. Farrington; Miss Imogene Conland '01 spoke for the women graduates.

WASHINGON ARCHITECT NAMED. WASHINGTON—The projectors of the city beautiful have secured an artist whom they believe will execute the plans of the park commission for the development of the national capital along aesthetic lines. Secretary Dickinson was appointed George E. Burnap of New York as "landscape architect."

Chandler & Co.

Suits, Dresses, Gowns, Waists, Coats

Thousands of Dollars' Worth Specially Priced for Next Week's Selling Reductions Ranging as High as 1/3 and 1/2 the Usual Values

58 Fine Dress Suits

Values 58.00, 65.00, 75.00 to 85.00
Prices 45.00 and 58.00

Beautiful braided and embroidered Suits in serges and fancy weave cloths—finely tailored models—with short dressy coats, full plaited and yoke skirts which harmonize perfectly with cut of coats.

36 Beautiful Gowns and Dresses

Values 50.00, 65.00, 75.00 to 125.00
Prices 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00

For evening, afternoon, reception and dinner wear, including high neck and decollete styles. The lot includes Cachemire de Sole, Crepe de Chine and Chiffon Veiling dresses—every one with exceedingly attractive lace trimmings and hand embroideries.

150 Beautifully Tailored Suits

Values 35.00, 45.00 to 58.00
Priced 25.00 and 35.00

French and English Serges, English Worsted, Imported Suitings, Fancy Cloths, also White Serges. Finely tailored suits in the full range of sizes and colors, including black and navy blue.

Sale of Over 250 Fine Waists

Values 7.50, 10.50, 15.00 to 25.00 each
Prices 4.85, 7.50 to 13.50

Silk Waists—Chiffon Waists—Marquisette Waists—Hand-Made Batiste Waists—Trimmed Lingerie Waists—Embroidered Lace Waists

In the lot are several sample waists of which many are this season's best models—odd waists—special lots from Chandler & Co.'s own stock—and special lots of new waists received only this week from manufacturers at greatly reduced prices.

NEW DUTCH NECK WAISTS

in a variety of styles, hand embroidered, in white and colors. Some with yokes of Swiss embroidery, chintz and real baby Irish insertions—all made of imported batiste. Prices 5.00 and 6.00

39 HAND-MADE IMPORTED FRENCH WAISTS

in two models. All trimmed with elmy valenciennes and Irish laces, fronts hand-embroidered. Lace trimmed sleeves to match yokes of waists. Value 13.50. Price 8.50

64 Storm and Auto Coats

Of mixtures, blue serge and diagonal cloths, in plain colors. In a variety of models, including the smart tailored effects and the heavier cloths in loose-fitting styles. Values 25.00, 30.00 to 40.00. Prices 17.50 and 25.00

Pongee Coats

Two new models, new effects in cut and trimmings, collars and cuffs with black satin and Persian silk. Special at 25.00

Black and Jaspa Pongee Coats

Several models in plain and trimmed styles. Special at 25.00 and 35.00

Twice this price would not have bought hats of this quality a few weeks ago.

New Hats at 10.00

Wholesalers of Millinery usually ask a large profit for their wares, which puts the ordinary sized millinery department at a large disadvantage.

Chandler & Co. landed their last shipments of French materials at the wholesalers' first cost, and in consequence are now enabled to announce extraordinary values.

Draped Turbans—Cavaliers—English Round Hats—Flowered Hats

English Banded Sailor Hats

Colors and styles not shown outside this establishment. Black, brown, navy, king blue, taupe, wistaria, natural, burnt.

Prices 4.00 and 5.00

Made in Paris

Hand Emb. Albatross Long House Gowns 7.50

The first lot received some weeks since sold out immediately—they are exceedingly attractive—better than any previously sold at 10.00 and 12.00—so that another lot was cableled for at once. These only arrived through the custom house late last week.

Colors blue, pink, lavender

Specially Priced Undermuslins

From makers whose demand is such that they are always oversold. From makers whose aim is to see how fine qualities they can make rather than how low they can squeeze the price. The following are fifteen splendid values which will be on sale Monday:

Night Gowns

GOWNS AT 95—Nainsook, lace trimmed yoke and sleeves; square and round neck styles.

GOWNS AT 1.50—Fine nainsook in two models, one a V-shaped yoke with insertion and lace in chemise style, the other with wide ribbon and beading at neck and sleeves.

GOWNS AT 2.00—in five styles—all of fine nainsook—in round, square and V neck styles—short puffed sleeves and elbow length sleeves—embroidery and lace trimmed.

GOWNS AT 2.95—Fine nainsook in lace and hamberg trimmed styles, four different models.

GOWNS AT 3.95—Fine cambric and English nainsook—in square and round neck styles. Some elaborately trimmed with linen elmy, others with English eyelet and blind embroideries—sleeves in various styles and lengths.

White Skirts

SKIRTS AT 2.95—Nainsook and fine cambric tops, deep flounces of English eyelet embroidery and trimmed dust ruffle.

SKIRTS AT 3.75—Lawn tops, French fitted, deep flounces, some entirely of lace insertions; others with open-work embroidery; beading and ribbon trimmed.

SKIRTS AT 4.95—French fitted lawn and cambric tops; flounces in seven different styles of blind and open embroidery—some of hand loom work.

SKIRTS AT 6.50—Fine cambric French fitted tops, an exceedingly attractive flounce of eyelet and solid embroidery, and five inch insertion to match, trimmed with wide ribbon.

SKIRTS AT 7.50—in two very attractive patterns of embroidery flounces, one with six inch insertion of embroidery to match flounce, the other with beading and ribbon—a few are in a desirable rose pattern.

Combinations

COMBINATIONS AT 1.95—Corset Cover and Drawer, nainsook, embroidery and lace trimmed.

COMBINATIONS AT 2.50—Corset Cover and Drawer—also Corset Cover and Skirt—with valenciennes edges and insertions, also embroidery trimmed.

COMBINATIONS AT 2.95—In half a dozen styles, corset cover and skirt, a few corset cover and drawers, made of fine nainsook, variety of attractive styles in lace.

COMBINATIONS AT 3.95—Not a large lot but exceptional values, six different styles in corset cover and drawer and corset cover and skirt, all made of fine quality of nainsook.

COMBINATIONS AT 5.00—In princess and fitted models, about twelve different styles, trimmed with fine German valenciennes, linen elmy laces and fine embroideries, skirt and cover and drawer and cover.

PRESIDENT ASSUMES LEADERSHIP TO HELP SAVE RAILROAD BILL

WASHINGTON—With the return of President Taft the Republican panic over the railroad bill has become a fight led by Mr. Taft. The boldest sort of front was put on by the President and he became really truculent.

The Senate today apparently is tied on the railroad bill.

After conferences between the President and Senators Crane of Massachusetts, Elkins of West Virginia and Root of New York, and following a more than usually extended cabinet meeting, it was announced by the closest adviser of the President on this legislation that the situation had improved, that the President would accept the bill with the elimination of sections 7 and 12 and that Senator Crane had read off to the President the names of 45 Republican senators who, he asserted, would support the bill and protect the integrity of the Republican organization in the Senate.

This count of 45 Republican votes really means that the bill will have what might be termed a "close shave," unless the President is able to get a few more votes.

The line-up in the Senate on the railroad bill is as follows:

For the bill—"regular" senators: Messrs. Aldrich, R. L.; Bradley, Ky.; Brantley, Conn.; Burnham, N. H.; Burrows, Mich.; Burton, O.; Carter, Mont.; Clark, Wyo.; Crane, Mass.; Cullom, Ill.; Curtis, Kans.; Depew, N. Y.; Dick, O.; Dillingham, Vt.; Du Pont, Del.; Elkins, W. Va.; Flint, Cal.; Frye, Me.; Gallinger, N. H.; Guggenheim, Col.; Hale, Me.; Heyburn, Ida.; Jones, Wash.; Kean, N. J.; Lodge, Mass.; Lorimer, Ill.; McCumber, N. D.; Nixon, Nev.; Oliver, Pa.; Page, Vt.; Penrose, Pa.; Perkins, Cal.; Piles, Wash.; Richardson, Del.; Root, N. Y.; Scott, W. Va.; Smith, Mich.; Smoot, Utah; Stephenson, Wis.; Sutherland, Utah; Warner, Mo.; Warren, Wyo.; Wetmore, R. I. Total, 45.

Mr. Smith of Michigan is not pledged and Senator McCumber is absent, reducing the known strength to 43.

Against the bill—insurgent senators: Messrs. Bristow, Kan.; Beveridge, Ind.; Burkett, Neb.; Borah, Ida.; Clapp, Minn.; Cummins, Ia.; Crawford, S. D.; Dixon, Mont.; Dillman, Ia.; Gamble, S. D.; La Follette, Wis.; Nelson, Minn. Total known insurgents, 12.

Against the bill—Democrats: Messrs. Bacon, Ga.; Bailey, Tex.; Bankhead, Ala.; Chamberlain, Ore.; Clay, Ga.; Culbertson, Tex.; Clark, Ark.; Daniel, Va.; Davis, Ark.; Fletcher, Fla.; Foster, La.; Frazier, Tenn.; Gore, Okla.; Hughes, Col.; Johnston, Ala.; McEnery, La.; Martin, Va.; Money, Miss.; Newlands, Nev.; Overman, N. C.; Owen, Okla.; Payne, Ky.; Percy, Miss.; Purcell, N. D.; Rayner, Md.; Shively, Ind.; Simmons, N. C.; Smith, S. C.; Smith, Md.; Stone, Mo.; Taliaferro, Fla.; Taylor, Tenn.; Tillman, S. C. Total, 33.

Senators Tillman and Daniel may not return to vote at this session, making the Democratic total 31.

Grand total against bill, 43.

Not placed Republicans: Messrs. Brown, Neb.; Bourne, Ore. Total, 2.

The House will take a final vote Tuesday on the bill. By the close margin of 131 to 128, on motion of Mr. Adams of Georgia, a Democrat, the House struck out section 12, known as the merger section. Under its provisions, one railroad owning 50 per cent of the stock of another railroad would have been permitted to purchase the remainder. It shared the fate of the traffic-agreement section, which was stricken out several days ago. Neither of these sections is now a part of the railroad measure in either the House or Senate.

BOSTON TO HEAR A POPULAR OPERA

Balf's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," is to be presented upon an elaborate scale next Monday night by the Aborn English Grand Opera Company at the Boston Opera house.

"The Bohemian Girl" has not been presented in Boston for some time, and therefore will be attractive to many of the younger generation who have heard and admired the old melodies of this opera without having witnessed its presentation as a whole. A new American prima donna, Miss Rena Vivienne, will be heard for the first time in Boston, in the role of Arline. Others in the cast will be Louise LeBaron, John Dunsmore, Paul Bleyden, Philip Branson, Ottley Cranston and Florence Coughlan.

J. K. Murray will not sing, as has been announced, but will be replaced by Arthur Cunningham.

Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard: Lieut. J. D. Little, from the battleship Rhode Island and wait orders; Lieut. C. L. Hand, to Mare Island, Cal.; Lieut. F. Rorschach, granted leave three months; Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., to temporary duty as assistant to the supervisor of the harbor, New York; Ensign W. E. Reno, granted leave three months.

THREE NEW ENGLAND PEACE WORKERS

Congress opens at Hartford, Conn., tomorrow and many addresses will be given during session.



MEN WHO WILL TAKE PART IN HARTFORD PEACE CONGRESS.

Left to right—President John M. Thomas of Middlebury (Vt.) College, a speaker during the session; Simeon E. Baldwin, former chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut; and Arthur Deerin Call of Hartford, president of the executive committee of the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress.

Four delegates from the Massachusetts State Board of Trade leave Boston today to attend the New England arbitration and peace congress at Hartford and New Britain, Conn., May 8 to 11, inclusive. The delegates are: President Loyed E. Chamberlain of Brockton, Vice-President Walstein R. Chester of Boston, Vice-President John H. Corcoran of Cambridge and Secretary Richard L. Gay of Boston.

The congress is held under the auspices of the American Peace Society and the Connecticut Peace Society. The congress opens tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock with special peace services in the churches of Hartford, New Britain and vicinity, addresses being given by pastors or visiting delegates.

In the afternoon there is to be a mass meeting in Foot Guard hall, Hartford. The Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter presided. There will be music and singing. John Brown Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, Bloomington, Ill., will deliver an address, "The Stake of the Worker in International Peace." Charles E. Beals, field secretary of the American Peace Society, Chicago, talks on "The Workman and the Girl.

In the evening a general peace meeting occurs in Parsons theater, Hartford. Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut presiding. The Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford will offer prayer. The Girls' Glee Club of the Hartford public high school furnishes the music. The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Boston will address the meeting on "The Heroism of Peace." The Rev. Edwin P. Parker of Hartford will recite a peace poem and the Rev. G. Glenn Atkins of Providence, R. I., will talk on "The Cost of Peace."

At New Britain, Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the Independent, New York, will give a stereopticon lecture on "The Federation of the World."

Grand total against bill, 43.

Not placed Republicans: Messrs. Brown, Neb.; Bourne, Ore. Total, 2.

The milk contractors of Boston and milk producers throughout New England and New York state who supply the Boston market today are making preparations for the hearing on the milk controversy to be held before a joint legislative committee at the State House beginning Monday afternoon.

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The producers' side of the question will be considered first. Representatives of the different milk producing regions will appear to tell why conditions in their particular district warrant the demand of the producers for higher prices during the four summer months. Secretary Walter A. Hunter of the producers' association today is notifying the producers of the hearing and requesting them to be at the State House Monday afternoon.

The contractors are not opposed to the investigation, several of them even welcoming it. They are unanimous, however, in demanding that the investigation include the production, marketing and consumption of milk in all its phases and that the situation be considered from the point of view of the consumer as well as the producer and contractor.

According to statements made by all the big contractors of the city, there is enough milk coming to Boston daily to supply all needs. The producers, meanwhile, are perfecting their organization, pledging more New England farmers to withhold their milk from the Boston market and seeking to stop its shipment from New York state.

All of the contractors agree today in saying that the situation has not materially changed.

JURY RETURNS TRUE BILLS.

A number of indictments and no bills were returned by the grand jury in the superior court today before Judge Wait.

REAL ESTATE NEWS



Second Tremont street parcel to be acquired within a short time by the Boston Real Estate Trust. The total valuation is \$474,000, but the selling price was above that figure.

A transaction that will mean much to the city of Cambridge is to Boston and indirectly to surrounding towns is the sale just made to a big shoe manufacturing concern of a tract of 30,000 square feet of land on Lansdowne street, near Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. Frederick J. Anglin et al., trustees, sell to the Cambridge Building Trust, which has leased the property to the shoe company for a term of 20 years. A five-story reinforced concrete factory, thoroughly up to date in every particular, with a total floor space of 80,000 square feet, will immediately be constructed on the site. The building will cost upwards of \$100,000 and will employ at least 1500 hands, with an annual payroll of \$1,000,000. The brokers in the transfer were F. W. Norris & Co., Cambridge.

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At New Britain, Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the Independent, New York, will give a stereopticon lecture on "The Federation of the World."

Grand total against bill, 43.

Not placed Republicans: Messrs. Brown, Neb.; Bourne, Ore. Total, 2.

The milk contractors of Boston and milk producers throughout New England and New York state who supply the Boston market today are making preparations for the hearing on the milk controversy to be held before a joint legislative committee at the State House beginning Monday afternoon.

The contractors are not opposed to the investigation, several of them even welcoming it. They are unanimous, however, in demanding that the investigation include the production, marketing and consumption of milk in all its phases and that the situation be considered from the point of view of the consumer as well as the producer and contractor.

According to statements made by all the big contractors of the city, there is enough milk coming to Boston daily to supply all needs. The producers, meanwhile, are perfecting their organization, pledging more New England farmers to withhold their milk from the Boston market and seeking to stop its shipment from New York state.

All of the contractors agree today in saying that the situation has not materially changed.

JURY RETURNS TRUE BILLS.

A number of indictments and no bills were returned by the grand jury in the superior court today before Judge Wait.

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THOMAS GRAY

MOST WIDELY LEARNED OF THE ENGLISH POETS

ONE of Gray's friends, writing of a particular episode in the personal history of the poet, says it was never fully explained, as "Gray never spoke out"; and this remark has been held applicable to his whole life and to his poetical work. There is a striking disproportion between his slender production and the vast amount which has been written about it.

That one conceded to be the most widely learned of the English poets should have written

Sixty English in all but 60 English poems, only 12 of which were published by Gray in his lifetime, has

seemed to need explanation, and many have been the far-fetched theories put forth. The primary reason seems to have been temperamental, therefore the explanation is not to be found in the literary sterility of the period, nor in the environment, though these worked upon the foundation thus laid.

No doubt his excessive fastidiousness with his work had much to do with its small amount. He did not know how to slight it. He refined and pruned, sometimes discarding verses which would have been gems in the crown of lesser, but by no means despotic poets. More than once it came to pass that while he thus brooded over a theme, or corrected and polished what was written, another would enter upon the same or a similar field. When this occurred Gray ruthlessly flung aside the fruits of his own toil. That those to whom he thus yielded the field did less valuable work than he, either did not see, or seeing, he nevertheless shrank from anything that seemed like competition. His ideal of writing was that of the literary gentleman of the seventeenth century as opposed to what were called Grub street ways, and as contrasted with the present-day view of literature as a commercial commodity.

Altogether too much has been made of his melancholy. There was unquestionably something of this strain in his Mental Activity temperament and it probably lay partly in Constant

Heat at the root of his small achievement, as compared with his great intellectual powers and his capacity for study. But his mental activity was constant, his vein of humor rich and genuine. His letters and journals sparkle with fine epigrams—he is playful, ridiculously satirical and indulges in mock heroes as delightful as they are unquotable, the spontaneous flashing out of fun which will not bear wrestling from its occasion. He writes slyly of his friend Mason—"We are all glad he is in orders, and no better than any of us."

He calls his "Ode on the Progress of Poetry," when urged to publish it, "a sixpenny flam," and refers to himself as a shrimp of an author. When his property in Cornhill burned, thereby considerably reducing his already moderate income, he received the condolences of his friends jocosely, allowed them to console him with showers of opera tickets and oft-repeated cups of chocolate, and records that his stay in London, occasioned by his loss, was most amusing.

Moreover, to think of Gray as morose or sullen is to do injustice to a heart with great capacity for love and loving interest in others. He seems to have been unfitted for what have been called the "stationary affections"; but he sympathized with bride and bridegroom, father and mother in their joys and sorrows and he was eminent in his power to attract and hold friendship.

So that although much of a recluse, living studiously in his college chambers at Peterhouse and

Loved a Friend later at Pembroke, But Lived caring nothing for Like a Recluse miscous companion ship, he loved a friend and was wistful, in a shy, almost feminine way, of affection.

His rooms, with mignonette in the window boxes, were simply furnished, but had a piano which often discoursed sweetly under his unskilful hands, sometimes accompanied by "a small but very clear and pure voice." The walls were lined with books and the room also contained a valuable collection of manuscript music which was brought from Italy, and which was crowded with notes of his own. And was it a cold-hearted man who would later add to the furniture of a room like this a trunk containing his mother's dresses, and keep it there henceforth?

Matthew Arnold well disposes of the impression that Gray was a squeamish weakling, as he had been lightly judged because of his reserve, his delicacy of taste in poetry, and his dislike of the rough ways of the Cambridge of his day.

Arnold brings together extracts from letters written by Gray's friends, some of his own, others younger, who Strong Impulses expressed their debt Toward to Gray for strong Higher Thoughts impulses toward

high thought and moral endeavor, as well as advancement in literary culture, and there are many words of similar import to those of the master of Peterhouse: "The thoughts I have of him will last, and will be useful to me . . ." To these testimonies might have been added extracts from Gray's letters to the Swiss Bonstetten, his greatly younger friend, showing that character was to Gray the foundation of all worthy work and that nothing might be esteemed when it claimed to take the place of moral quality.

Thomas Gray was born in London in 1716. His father was what was called a money scriver, which Arnold translates—"he was on the Stock Exchange." Philip Gray was wealthy, but unpolitical, and the poet was indebted to his mother's industry as a milliner, and to the kindness of his brother, a fellow of Pembroke; for his education, which was obtained at Eton and Peterhouse.

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"This laurel greener from the brows Of him that uttered nothing base."

In 1708 Gray became professor of modern history at Cambridge and held this post until he passed away in 1771.

Soon after his appointment, the Duke of Grafton, to whom he owed it, was nominated to the office of chancellor of the university, and Gray, rather out of character, wrote an ode for the installation. The music professor of King's set to music, and they worked over it together, at intervals, for three months. Gray's models were the Italian masters he loved, being himself a pupil of the elder Scarlatti, and the music professor, though willing, was hardly equal to his task. They seem to have had some funny scenes, but when they reached the chorus, Gray exclaimed: "Now, I have done; make as much noise as you please."

Among other fine passages in this "Ode for Music" is the often quoted quartetto:

"What is Grandeur, what is Power?

Heavier toil, superior pain.

What the bright reward we gain?

The grateful memory of the Good.

Cambridge. At Eton was formed the "quadruple alliance," a friendship between Gray, Horace Walpole, Thomas Ashton and Richard West, the last named a brilliant youth to whose memory Gray, a few years later, wrote an affectionate sonnet.

While at Cambridge Gray produced Latin odes, elegies and verses, still regarded as remarkable in an undergraduate, and a number of Latin squibs so good that his friends were afraid to print them, their ludicrous satire being too keen and excellently aimed. Of these he took no care and they exist only in tradition.

When 23 he took the usual European tour in company with Horace Walpole, and as his guest.

Took European Few of those who traveled over the

With Friend well worn route, then

fashionable, took with them the taste and learning which Gray's letters and journal discover. The tour was fruitful also in prompting several of his finest Latin poems, especially the famous "Alcaic Ode."

The disagreement with Walpole, which resulted in Gray's return to England alone, is another point in his life which has been brought into distorted proportions.

They were scarcely more than boys—the rather conceited son of a prime minister and the gentleman of humble position; and they were finding out that many points of sympathy did not constitute exact correspondence of thought and taste. The quarrel would have assumed no significance had the parties to be less famous. The generosity with which Walpole took the whole blame upon himself is one of the pleasantest memories of his brilliant career and begets a conviction that the fault could scarcely have been so entirely his after all. But the breach once healed, their friendship continued unbroken and no words of praise are warmer or bear more evident marks of sincerity than those which Walpole unstintingly bestowed upon his friend's character and work.

In 1703 Prof. Charles Eliot Norton published a little book, "The Poet Gray as a Naturalist," which brings the eighteenth century poet very near to us.

It contained besides a brief sketch of the poet as a naturalist, selections from the notes which Gray had written into an interleaved Linnaeus. This copy of Linnaeus was left by the poet to his friend Mason. It afterwards passed through several hands and finally became the property of Ruskin, whose heirs presented it to Professor Norton. Next to the delight of handling and studying the book itself is the pleasure derived from the little volume in which the owner shared what he might of his treasure with others.

The book contains facsimile pages of Gray's notes in elegant Latin with citations from the French

Gray's Notes and Italian, and pen in or goosequill drawings, with long numbered lists of birds and insects. Professor Norton writes:

"In the spirit with which the characteristic features and expression of the animals represented are rendered, and in

the vigor and refinement of touch, many of these drawings are hardly to be surpassed, and their number is such as to show that they must have been executed with ease."

Gray never prated of his love for nature, but scattered all through his writings are touches of minute observation, phrases of apt description, and passages of eloquent interpretation, which show how open he was to all her beautiful manifestations. His friend, Norton Nicholls, preserved two exquisite lines which Gray uttered as they walked together in the fields, but which are not included in his published poems:

"There pipes the wood lark and the song thrush there

Scatters his loose notes in the waste of air."

Then there had been silence until Gray thus took it up, as the first of a splendid following. Besides the sonnet Gray's "Ode to Spring," his "Eton Ode" and "Ode to Adversity" were all written in this year, before he was 26 years of age. It is also probable that the "Elegy" was then begun.

At this time Gray was living at Stoke with his widowed mother and her sisters. Shortly after he presented himself at Cambridge, and in 1743 took his degree in civil law. Except for two years spent in London, to be near the British museum, Cambridge was always there after his home.

In several years following 1742 he wrote nothing and this time was spent in an exhaustive study of the literature of ancient Greece. It was a period in the history of the university when classical study was deplorably neglected, and Gray's recognition of the importance of cultivating Greek literature would have proved a boon to Cambridge had his power or desire to influence and mold been half equal to his genius for laborious study. As it was he gave several critical dissertations, his translations into Latin, his copious notes and indexes were never printed, though found complete as part of the vast amount of work he left.

In 1757 he was offered the post of poet laureate, but declined on account of the dispute into which the office had fallen. To a correspondent he wrote, "I interest myself a little in the history of it and rather wish somebody may accept it that will retrieve the credit of the thing." It did not seem to occur to him that this would be a service he might render. He had no moral courage for public affairs, and he lacked beside a due estimate of his own ability; for, in personal character and eminent place as poet, he would have been one of the most illustrious of those so honored.

It was not many years before his wreath was fulfilled, for Southeby wore it, and Tennyson received it after

Wordsworth, "This laurel greener from the brows Of him that uttered nothing base."

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Among other fine passages in this "Ode for Music" is the often quoted quartetto:

"What is Grandeur, what is Power?

Heavier toil, superior pain.

What the bright reward we gain?

The grateful memory of the Good.

These scattered off, the earliest of the year,

By hands unseen are showers of violets found;

The redbreast loves to build and warble there,

And little footsteps lightly print the ground."

of which Lowell said that it could not be obliterated from the memory of man, even if Gray did run his pen through it.

MEET TO DISCUSS LONDON TRAFFIC

Borough Conference Talks on

Speed and Mud Bespattering With Motor Bus Companies.

LONDON—The adjourned conference of delegates from the metropolitan borough councils has now been held.

The main question for consideration was the heavy traffic in the streets.

It is reported that after discussing the question with members of motor bus companies, the conference decided that no action should be taken with regard to the question of weight in view of the recent police regulations. In regard to the bespattering of pedestrians with mud, it is hoped that an efficient guard will be forthcoming as the results of experiments now being carried out. The motor bus companies have also resolved to consult the local authorities with regard to the reducing of speed in the narrow streets.

The chairman stated that there are

2000 miles of public roads of which only

235 miles are used for bus traffic. At

present there are 1180 motor buses, and

only 1171 horse buses; in 1904 there were

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Brief News About the State

FITCHBURG.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Club, Miss Warner, the retiring president; Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing, Mrs. F. A. Stowell and Mrs. E. M. F. Hartwell were chosen delegates to the biennial meeting at Cincinnati next week; Mrs. Emmons Crocker and Mrs. G. B. Woodward will attend as state delegates. The club elected: President, Miss Annette J. Warner; vice-presidents, Mrs. Helen M. Wallace and Mrs. Grace W. Curry; recording secretary, Miss Stella A. Woodward; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice W. Day; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah J. Thompson; auditor, Mrs. Clara L. Tenny.

The new concern for the manufacture of sea-cloth is considering Fitchburg as a place in which to settle. The Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants Association are working toward that end.

LEOMINSTER.

E. B. Richardson of the Richardson Piano Case Company will build a residence on Walnut and Washington streets.

Wild deer have been a common sight about Leominster during the winter.

The weather has kept the bees within their hives and the bee keepers anticipate consequent loss.

Arthur H. Hall of North Leominster has planted 3000 pine trees near his furniture factory. The water board has set out 600 trees on the town land at Fall Brook reservoir.

MALDEN.

The Deliberative Assembly will discuss tonight municipal ownership of railroads. Street Commissioner Charles T. Hall and O. P. Doonan will speak in favor and Charles M. Hanson and Councilman Paul M. Foss against.

The graduates of the Belmont school Friday gave an exhibition in the gymnasium of the high school under the direction of Miss Mary Low.

The Rev. and Mrs. D. Harold Hickey were tendered a reception in the Linden Methodist church by the members of the church.

The ladies' night reception of the Y. M. C. A. has been indefinitely postponed.

NEWTON.

The annual May festival of the West Newton Unitarian church will be held this evening.

A life-size marble statue of Francis B. Hornbrook, D. D., will be unveiled in the Channing church, Newton, this afternoon. Dr. Hornbrook was formerly pastor of the church.

WALTHAM.

The Polymnia Club will give a concert in the free reading room this evening.

The assessors have completed the property valuation on the north side of the river.

The first quarterly meeting of the year will be held in the First Methodist church Monday evening.

Waltham encampment, I. O. O. F., will observe its ninety-first anniversary Wednesday.

DEDHAM.

The Men's Club of the First Methodist Episcopal church has elected: President, William H. Bond; vice-president, Charles A. Day; secretary, Walter A. Chambers; treasurer, Frank C. Head; membership committee, Herbert H. Stevens, Dr. Bernard H. Whitney, Frederick L. Pipping; entertainment committee, Fred A. Campbell, George A. Gilman, Robert Hamilton; executive committee, Messrs. Bond, Day, Campbell, Chambers, Head and Stevens.

WAKEFIELD.

President Roland Payne has appointed as the reception committee of the senior class of the high school Miss A. Lee Morris, Miss Alice Hone, Miss Ella Pease, Earl Hadley, Benjamin Anthony and Thatcher Avery.

A series of indoor rifle matches between teams of six men in the expert and marksmen classes will be held by Company A, sixth regiment, every week.

The contract for supplying the town's coal will go to Curley Brothers. Wakefield Junction, their bid being \$5304.72. The Killorin Contracting Company has awarded the wood contract.

T. Fulton Parks and Harold B. Driver have played off their match in the Bear Hill Golf Club's spring championship cup tournament. Mr. Parks winning a match which had been stretched from 18 to 27 holes, 1 up. The other 14 who qualified are playing this afternoon.

NORWOOD.

The annual convention of the Western Norfolk Temperance Union will be held in the Congregational church, Walpole street, Norwood, Thursday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The following will take part: the Rev. George W. Neal, Norwood; George Kempton, Sharon; Frank Smith, Dedham; the Revs. William T. Beale, Dedham; C. A. Butterfield, Foxboro, and A. H. Pingree, Norwood.

HANSON.

The Sons of Veterans auxiliary will hold an all day sewing meeting in G. A. R. hall Tuesday and in the evening an expense party.

Mrs. R. A. Bryant has been elected vice-president of the Norfolk and Pilgrim branch of the woman's board of missions.

Solon Simpson has been drawn as traverse juror for the May term of the superior court in Brockton next week.

ARLINGTON.

The Lyceum baseball club held a dancing party Friday.

The Woman's Club held its annual children's party in Franklin hall Friday evening.

BROCKTON.

The Pythian lodges have been invited to the evening service at the South Congregational church Sunday. There are about 1600 Pythians here.

A parlor meeting was held by the W. C. T. U. Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Adoniram Faunce, Spring street. Mrs. Phoebe R. Clifford, Plymouth county president, of Plymouth, gave an address.

Mrs. R. R. West of Newton will speak at the North Baptist church Sunday morning on matters of interest to mothers.

The men's meeting at Y. M. C. A. hall Sunday afternoon will be conducted by the Wadsworth class of the Central Methodist church.

WESTWOOD.

Mother's day will be observed at the Baptist churches Sunday. The Rev. F. S. Leathers will speak on "Mothering." The annual meeting of the W. C. A. will be held this evening.

Herbert M. Bonney has been elected foreman of company 1, local fire department; Marcus L. Haye of company 2 and Curtis Chamberlain of company 3.

Frederic L. Burnham of Cambridge will deliver an address before the teachers of the public schools and parents of the pupils at Colburn hall Tuesday evening.

The Woman's Alliance will hold its annual meeting Monday afternoon.

HYDE PARK.

The Rev. Louis C. Dethlefs will preach his first sermon in the Unitarian church Sunday morning.

Albert E. Morrison of Mattapan will be ordained and installed elder at the Hyde Park First Presbyterian church Sunday morning.

BRIDGEWATER.

A public debate will be held Friday evening by the students of the state normal school in assembly hall. The speakers were George Clark, James Early, William Chapman, Joseph McEvoy, Leroy Houghton and Thomas Mea.

The last entertainment in the normal course will be given this evening at the normal school.

Special services will be held in the chapel at the state farm Sunday afternoon by the Rev. C. W. Ruoff of the Methodist church.

The annual May party of the Woman's Guild of Trinity church will be held Thursday evening in the town hall.

PEMBROKE.

A dancing party was held in the Bryant fire station hall Friday.

The Pembroke High School Association will hold its annual banquet and entertainment in Grand Army hall Friday evening.

HANOVER.

Principal Frank W. Jones of the Salmon school has been granted two months' leave.

The Joseph E. Wilder post 83, G. A. R., the W. R. C. and the Nelson Lowell camp, S. V. of, have accepted an invitation to the First Baptist church on Memorial Sunday. The Rev. E. E. Ventres will speak.

The South Hanover Baseball Association will hold a whist party and dance Wednesday evening in Oakland hall, South Hanover.

The Band of Mercy of West Hanover is raising a fund to install a drinking fountain in the square near the railroad station.

HALIFAX.

The Halifax grange will entertain the Mayflower Pomona Grange in the town hall Friday. There will be addresses by State Master Gardner, A. W. Graham and the Rev. Thomas F. Morris of Plympton.

Special services in honor of Memorial day are being rehearsed in the schools.

By a recent order of the postal authorities the rural mail delivery route has been extended.

A committee has been chosen by the town to arrange a program for Memorial day.

WHITMAN.

The Whitman Cooperative Bank has declared a dividend of 6 per cent for the past six months.

Scenes from the civil war were given for the benefit of the veterans of the David A. Russell post G. A. R. in the Empire theater Friday evening.

MELROSE.

Mrs. Hiram G. Fisher has been elected president of the Melrose Woman's Club. Other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland and Mrs. Julian C. Woodman; recording secretary, Mrs. Clarence H. Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William C. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Bernard D. Dunbar; directors, Mrs. Edward M. Munyan, Mrs. Henry A. Bush, Mrs. Caroline B. Jackson, Mrs. Susan F. Flanders, Mrs. Joseph A. Hewes, Mrs. Elmer O. Goodridge; finance committee, Miss Myra L. Chapin, Mrs. C. I. Verner and Mrs. Laura E. Sprague.

The annual meeting of the Melrose W. C. T. U. will be held Thursday afternoon in the First Congregational church vestry.

COCHESSETT.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church has elected: President, A. Stanley Muirhead; vice-presidents, Alton Brett, Mrs. Mary Cook, Harry W. Newhall; secretary, Miss Bessie Chamberlain; treasurer, Roy Hopkins.

The Parish Club of the Unitarian church met Friday evening at the parish house.

Colfax Lodge, I. O. O. F., entertained Pioneer Lodge of Bridgewater Friday evening. Canton Nasket of Brockton also sent a large delegation.

QUINCY.

The classes of 1906-07-08-09 of the Coddington school held reunion Friday evening. Those who took part were Lester Fairbanks, Stephen Hiatt, Miss Carrie Matthews, Mrs. Ada Wheeler and Mrs. H. A. Marshall. There were also duets by Mrs. H. A. Marshall and Stephen Hiatt and vocal solos by H. A. Fairbanks.

MIDDLEBURY.

The Epworth League of the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal church will meet with Mrs. Theodosia Parlee, John street, Thursday evening.

The senior class of the high school will present the drama, "The Amazons" in the school hall this evening.

PLYMPTON.

Work has begun on the construction of a new 50 acre cranberry bog near Eddyville. Buildings have been erected for the large gang of workmen.

MIDDLEBURY.

Bishop Hall will visit the Episcopal church Sunday evening to confirm candidates.

The Social Circle of the Central Methodist church held an entertainment and social Friday evening.

Rehearsals have begun in the schools for the Memorial day exercises May 27 in the high school assembly hall.

WEYMOUTH.

The Ladies Social Circle of the Second Universalist church held its May festival in South Weymouth, Friday evening.

The Ladies Circle of the Third Universalist church will visit Mrs. Arthur Jackson in North Abington Wednesday.

The Union Literary Circle will meet with Mrs. Alice Cook, Front street, Monday afternoon.

The Guild of Trinity church will hold a fair in Lincoln hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

ROCKLAND.

Standish Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., observed the ninety-first anniversary Friday.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church will hold a mock trial in the Rockland opera house Monday evening.

NEWPORT.

Hartsuff post, No. 74, G. A. R., and kindred organizations will attend the First Congregational church Memorial Sunday. An address will be delivered by the Rev. G. L. Forte.

A meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association will be held in the high school hall Friday evening.

NEEDHAM HEIGHTS.

Needham Lodge, A. O. U. W., had a whit party and social Friday evening.

The Ladies Guild of Christ church had a sale in the guildroom, Hillside avenue, Friday.

WINTHROP.

The Winthrop Woman's Club at its annual meeting Friday afternoon elected: President, Mrs. Helen C. Gardner; vice-president, Mrs. Mary P. Callard; recording secretary, Mrs. Edith A. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isabella S. Walker; treasurer, Mrs. Maud R. Wyman; auditor, Mrs. Alice D. Rich; directors, Miss Emma A. Sylvester, Mrs. Jennie L. Anderson, Mrs. Nellie S. Griffin. Mrs. Effie F. Noyers, clerk of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave an address.

The Sons of Veterans auxiliary will hold its annual day sewing meeting in G. A. R. hall Tuesday and in the evening an expense party.

Mrs. R. A. Bryant has been elected vice-president of the Norfolk and Pilgrim branch of the woman's board of missions.

Solon Simpson has been drawn as traverse juror for the May term of the superior court in Brockton next week.

RANDOLPH.

Blue Hill Temple Pythian Sisters held a May festival Friday evening.

Class 10 of the Stetson high school gave a dance in Stetson hall Friday evening.

Lieut. William Palmer camp, S. V., has appointed a committee to arrange for Memorial day.

ARLINGTON.

The Lyceum baseball club held a dancing party Friday.

The Woman's Club held its annual children's party in Franklin hall Friday evening.

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The Woman's Club held its annual children's party in Franklin hall Friday evening.

For the Second Week of Our May White Sales (Beginning Monday, May 9th)

We have made ample preparations to surpass even the remarkable values of the first week in Cotton Underwear Infants' Wear Lingerie Waists and Laces

Many new shipments of all these goods have been received and will be shown for the first time Monday.

If you already have not profited by these wonderful money-saving opportunities do not fail to do so early next week.

Jordan Marsh Company

SECOND BALLOTTING WILL END ELECTION IN FRANCE SUNDAY

PARIS

The general elections in France have this time developed a new feature. Instead of the usual disturbance, calmness has been the prevailing note. The like has not been seen for many years. In all 2708 candidates offered themselves for the 597 seats; 366 have already been elected, the remaining 231, not having received the required majority of votes, will present themselves anew before the electors tomorrow. The yearly salary, which has recently been increased to 15,000 francs, no doubt proved an inducement to some of the candidates who offered themselves, and in the arrondissement of Avignon there were no fewer than 52 candidates for the one seat.

The elections have not effected any marked change; the party of the late government has slightly increased its majority. A leading character of the elections is the increase of votes given to candidates professing moderate views. Most of the ministers of the late government have been returned; M. Briand with a magnificent majority, he receiving 11,930 votes as against the 2504 of his opponent. The party that has suffered most in the elections is that of the radical-socialists. They have not only lost a number of seats, but those who have been returned have come back with greatly reduced majorities. There is also a general tendency to shrinkage in the number of votes recorded to all anti-republican candidates.

CHELSEA.

The Chelsea Woman's Club Friday elected: President, Mrs. Louise W. Bartlett; vice-presidents, Mrs. Martha W. Jones, Mrs. Jennie G. Bell; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Mudge; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Helen H. Pitts; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. Grace F. Odiorne; treasurer, Mrs. Eunice W. Dunham; auditor, Miss Annie E. Holmes; directors for two years, Mrs. Anne E. Guild, Miss Jessie H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Hannah B. Gregory, Mrs. Sarah W. deRochemont, Mrs. Lucia E. Bailey; trustee for three years, Mrs. Carrie A. Cassell; doorkeepers, Mrs. Gertrude D. Crandon, Mrs. A. Beatrice Coombs; delegates to the state federation meeting at Lynn, Mrs. Louis W. Bartlett and Miss Louis S. Currier. It was voted to place a bronze statue in the high school, to cost \$200.

King George V. Takes Oath

Prince George Pays Visit to American Continent

Beside visiting many other places in the Dominion and North America Prince George ascended the St. Lawrence by Quebec as far as Montreal. Lord Lorne was at that time governor-general of Canada and Princess Louise was with him at Ottawa.

During the ensuing winter the Canada cruised among the West Indian islands and visited Demerara and British Guiana. Shortly after this Prince George became the senior midshipman in the service, and was waiting till his age allowed him to present himself for his examination as sub-lieutenant. This he did on the earliest day possible, namely, his nineteenth birthday, June 3, 1884, when he obtained a first class in seamanship.

On coming home he at once joined, as all sub-lieutenants have to do, the naval college at Greenwich for further instruction, and subsequently H.M.S. Excellent at Portsmouth. Naturally he went through the course exactly like anybody else.

Every sub-lieutenant has to pass five examinations, one each in seamanship, in navigation, in torpedo, in gunnery and in piloting. In four of these Prince George achieved the unusual distinction of obtaining a first class and thus won his promotion to lieutenant's rank Oct. 8, 1885.

Rightly Earns His Title as "The Sailor Prince"

On Jan. 14, 1886, he was appointed to H.M.S. Thunderer on the Mediterranean station, but as that ship was detained three months in dock at Malta for repairs, he was temporarily transferred on June 2 to H.M.S. Dreadnought. Prince George received his appointment as one of that ship's regular lieutenants Aug. 25, 1886.

The Duke of Edinburgh was now admiral commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean and Prince George was next appointed to his flagship, the Alexandra, April 20, 1888.

With the duke he went on a state visit to the present Sultan at Constantinople, and during the three years that he served on the Mediterranean station he visited for a second or third time his uncle, King of the Hellenes, at Athens, renewed his acquaintance with the late Khedive Tewfik at Cairo, besides cruising at various times off the coast of Asia Minor, Syria and the islands of the Aegean.

At the end of three years of very successful service in the Mediterranean, which had been full of much instructive discipline for him, Prince George returned to England and volunteered for another course of gunnery training on board H.M.S. Excellent at Portsmouth.

Having undergone this, he was appointed Feb. 1, 1889, to the Northumberland, Captain Darwin, the flagship of the channel squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Baird.

Makes an Heroic Rescue as Torpedo Boat Captain

He took an active part in the naval maneuvers that summer, and was placed in charge of one of the finest of the torpedo boats.

It happened that another of these craft disabled her screw off the coast of Ireland, and was in danger of drifting on to a lee shore. The sea was running high and there was a stiff gale blowing. Prince George was sent to her assistance. The task was a most difficult one, owing to the delicate nature of the construction of such boats.

He showed, however, such skill, judgment and nerve in approaching, securing with wire hawser after several hours' effort, and ultimately towing the disabled craft into safety, as won him high encomiums of praise to the admiralty from Captain Fitzgerald and other senior officers who witnessed his conduct on that occasion.

As he had now unmistakably given evidence of exceptional capability as lieutenant, the admiralty ordered him on May 6, 1890, to commission the Thrush, a large gunboat of 805 tons burden and 1200 horsepower, at Chatham for service on the North American and West Indian station. Such independent commands are usually given to senior lieutenants only, but it was a distinction which Prince George had well earned.

Successfully Towed Tiny War Craft Across Ocean

He had further the ticklish task assigned to him of towing a torpedo boat astern across the Atlantic to Bermuda. This, too, he successfully accomplished. His professional duties took him to various places in the Canadian dominion and to one or two on the United States seaboard.

In the following autumn he was deputed by the Queen as her representative to open the industrial exhibition at Jamaica. This was his third visit to the West Indies, and his presence awakened among the inhabitants of every degree even more than the usual fervent expressions of loyalty to the crown and attachment to the United Kingdom. Except on state occasions, such as this visit to Jamaica, Prince George always deprecated the necessity of being received with royal honors.

It was with no desire to avoid performing any real portion of his duty, that he requested the admiral in command of the station, Sir George Watson, that he might receive his sanction to be

FAIRY HAMPTON COURT

Ancient England is preserved in this impressive relic of the days of moats and drawbridges.



treated simply as an ordinary naval officer.

As soon as this wish became generally known he was enabled to see both the people and the places to which his ship was despatched more naturally, and thus to obtain by direct personal intercourse a probably truer and more adequate knowledge of their real condition than if they had been exhibited to him in constant gala attire.

The Thrush was now required on the west coast of Africa, and her place was to be taken on the North American station by a ship of greater power and tonnage. She was therefore ordered home to England. On arriving there Prince George was promoted to the rank of commander on Aug. 24, 1891. He was then in his twenty-seventh year, and the fifteenth of his naval service.

After his return to England Prince George went in the autumn of 1891 to stay with the Duke of Clarence at Dublin.

MARRIES PRINCESS MAY OF TECK IN JULY, 1893

Hardly had the Duke of Clarence been laid at rest, when in view of securing succession to the throne, it became bruited that Prince George of Wales would be made to enter the state of matrimony in about a year's time.

Prince George and the Princess May of Teck were married in July, 1893, with magnificent ceremonies.

To them six children have been born, Prince Edward of York, who first saw the light of day in June, 1894, and is the eldest; Prince Albert, Princess Victoria, Prince Henry, Prince George and Prince John. The royal couple are cousins, Prince George of Wales became Duke of York on Queen Victoria's birthday in 1892.

In June, 1892, the lord chancellor, at the Queen's request, moved that the precedent established in the case of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale with regard to the place he should occupy in the House of Lords should be followed in the case of the Duke of York.

The resolution was agreed to, and was ordered to be reported to the House.

Her majesty's request to the peers that they would settle the place of her grandson, the Duke of York, in their house was an act of courtesy to their lordships, as recognizing their right as guardians of their own privileges.

ELDEST SON, DUKE OF YORK, TAKES PLACE IN HOUSE

On the occasion of his introduction into the House of Lords, the Duke of York accompanied by his father and his uncle, Duke of Connaught, advanced up the floor of the House to the woolsack, the new peer carrying in his hand the long roll of parchment containing his patent of peerage. When he proffered this roll the lord chancellor immediately beckoned the reading clerk to take it, and the procession retired to the table. There the patent of peerage was read aloud, the writ of summons examined and the new peer wrote "York" on the roll of Parliament, where more than 100 years ago it was written by another second son of another Prince of Wales.

The Duke of York was within a few months made a rear admiral in the British navy.

After the passing on of Queen Victoria it was stated that he would by the elevation of his father to the kingship acquire the title of Duke of Cornwall, but that of Prince of Wales was delayed for months.

The new King is known to be a great reader, of active habits of mind and body, punctual in the discharge of the smallest appointments, firm and constant in his friendships, endowed with a large share of practical common sense, simple in his tastes and, like his late brother, singularly free from any trace of self-esteem or conceit, most considerate for the feelings of others, willing to learn from all, generous and openhanded, yet careful and frugal on his own account, for his private allowance has been moderate and never large.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS PAY POPULAR AUSTRALIA VISIT

The prince and princess of Wales sailed from England, March 16, 1901, on a journey to the colonial possessions in the Pacific and Indian oceans. They ar-

one in which she is now filling such an important role.

These were first, her engagement to the late Duke of Clarence, elder brother to the new king; next, her engagement to the latter, and then the memorable marriage of the two, one of the greatest social events of the closing years of the nineteenth century.

To these might also be added the tour around the world in the royal yacht Ophir made by the royal pair in 1901, in the course of which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, as their title then was, landed in Canada and journeyed across the entire dominion in a sumptuous special train.

MARY OF TECK IS POPULAR WITH THE BRITISH PEOPLE

If there has ever been any popular lukewarmness in the British Isles toward her husband, there certainly has never been anything of the sort in the case of this popular young woman of whom, at a very early age, her fond mother described as being "really as sweet and engaging a child as you can wish to see."

While they love her for her many virtues and graces, the English people have always been especially loyal to the "Princess May" because she is so thoroughly English herself, in birth, in training and in sentiment.

She has always been a great devotee of outdoor sports, another attribute which has helped to endear her to the British heart. She is a capital rider and in her younger days was often seen in the saddle.

Following are the names and titles of the late King and his successor:

Albert Edward VII.—By the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Dublin, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, Baron Kilarny, and Duke of Rothesay in Scotland.

MR. CARROLL DULY ACCEPTED FOR THE BATH COMMISSION

Civil Service Board, However, Fails to Confirm ex-Mayor for Collector or Mr. Rourke as Street Head.

A confirmation of the appointment of Francis M. Carroll to be a member of the board of bath trustees was sent to the city clerk by the civil service commission this forenoon.

The failure of the civil service commission to make a report to the city clerk today on the appointments which the mayor has sent to the board for confirmation is believed by many in political circles to indicate that ex-Mayor George A. Hibbard is not to be confirmed by the board for the position of city collector, which pays a salary of \$5000.

The 30 days allowed the commission for the consideration of the appointments expire in Mr. Hibbard's case on Monday and the commission is not expected to have another session until Tuesday afternoon.

The mayor is rather uneasy over the prospects of the commission confirming many of his other appointments and rumors have it that several will not get past the board. The time for consideration on the appointment of Patrick J. Brady to be a member of the board of overseers of the poor expires today and other appointments which are before the commission and the dates of expiration of time limit on them are as follows:

Felix W. McGettrick, assessor, May 8.

Thomas R. O'Connor, music trustee, May 9.

George A. Hibbard, city collector, May 11.

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner, May 14.

Jeremiah J. McCarthy, fire commissioner, May 22.

Samuel H. Borofsky, children's institutions trustee, May 22.

Louis K. Rourke, superintendent of streets, May 25.

Charles D. Maginnis, art commission, June 2.

John F. Kennedy, schoolhouse commission, June 3.

The mayor's office is in receipt of a communication from the civil service commissioners, transmitting an opinion from Attorney-General Malone, which opinion holds that the position of sealer of the weights and measures department is under civil service, and that the present sealer cannot be removed except on charges preferred and a hearing given.

HOTEL CATERER ACTS AS WAITER

NEW YORK—Max Christen, who has been employed as a waiter in the Hotel Plaza for the last six months, is the senior member of the firm of Christen Bros., hotel proprietors and caterers, of Genoa, Italy. Mr. Christen revealed his identity just before sailing Friday on the steamer Hamburg.

"I came to this country," said Mr. Christen, "to study the operation of a big American hotel, as we have many American tourists visiting Genoa."

QUEEN CONSORT DESCENDS FROM EARLIER GEORGES

Mary of Teck—her full baptismal name is Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes—who through the demise of King Edward VII. becomes the Queen consort, was born at Kensington palace, London, May 26, 1867.

Her parents were the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and she is descended on her mother's side from English royal stock and on her father's side is a direct descendant from King George II.

Her mother was the daughter of Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, the seventh son of George III., whose father was Frederick, Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II. and Caroline of Anspach.

The title of Teck comes from an old castle near the Danube, indicating the German strain in the family.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS PAY POPULAR AUSTRALIA VISIT

The prince and princess of Wales sailed from England, March 16, 1901, on a journey to the colonial possessions in the Pacific and Indian oceans. They ar-

Beginning Monday, May 9th, and Lasting All Week

Annual May Week Sale

SIX DAYS of selling. Each day to surpass, in Volume of Business, the "biggest day" we've ever had.

¶ That is the mark we've set. You know exactly what to expect in the way of value giving for this establishment has conducted the greatest merchandizing events ever launched in the city of Boston.

"*May Week*" means *Six Sale Days with a Gilchrist Sale Record*" broken every day

¶ We've got our own record to beat. Every person in Boston and its environs knows from this that it will be an event unprecedented in Bargain importance.

¶ You will remember the splendid values in our sale of Falvey Bros. stock—the offerings for the coming week are even greater bargains.

¶ Read the advertisements in next Sunday's Globe, American, Herald and Post for the hundreds of items

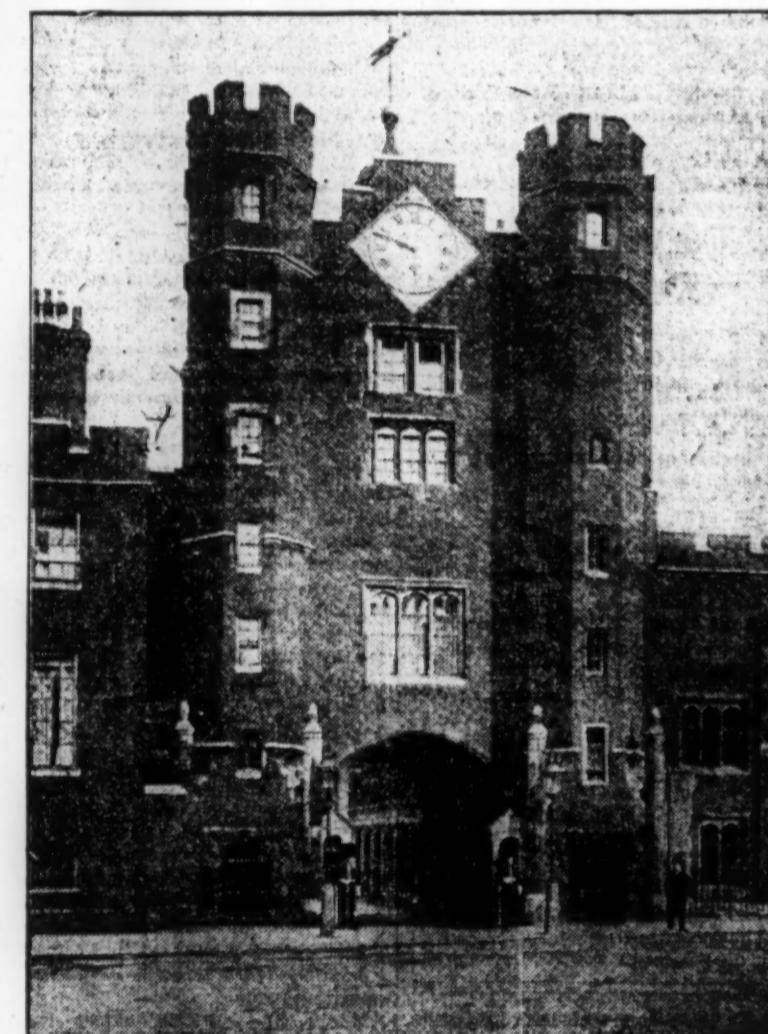
to be on sale all the week

¶ Special feature sales for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be advertised in the daily papers during the week.

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE
GILCHRIST CO
WASHINGTON AND WINTER STREETS

Where Royal Oath Is Taken

Prince of Wales at 4 p. m. today is sworn in as the new monarch of England.



ST. JAMES PALACE IN LONDON.

Privy council summoned to throne room in this palace to proclaim the new sovereignty of George V.

FRENCH OFFICERS FOR GREEK ARMY

AWARD ALEWIFE BROOK CONTRACT

ATHENS—A statement has been published in some of the French newspapers recently that a request had been made by the Greek government to the French government to send some officers to take commands in the Greek army. There are constitutional obstacles in the way of giving these officers executive appointments and it is because of these difficulties that, as is now officially stated, only preliminary steps have been taken, since, according to the Greek appointments in the kingdom, the officers could be given merely consultative duties. It is expected that the difficulties will be overcome by the modification of the clause referred to.

JAMAICA STATION WILL BE MODEST

NEW YORK—President Ralph Peters of the Long Island railroad announces that the plan to build a \$1,000,000 station and office block in Jamaica has been abandoned.

Instead, all of the offices of the company except those of the operating staff will occupy the third floor of the new Pennsylvania station, Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street, on Aug. 1. Jamaica will get a new station, but it will be only two stories high instead of eight.

HOTELS

THE ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON STREET
Fronting the Public Garden. A quiet family hotel.

W. E. BLANCHARD, Proprietor.

TRAIN ARBITERS DELAYING AWARD

The award of the arbitrators, E. E. Clark and P. H. Morrissey, in regard to the demands of the trainmen and conductors on the Vanderbilt lines west of Buffalo, which was to have been made today, will not be announced before Tuesday or Wednesday because of the multiplicity of details and conditions on the various roads of the system.

On behalf of the D. L. & W., a representative of that line said that all essential points relating to the line had been covered by the Central award. There might be some unimportant details to arrange, but they would be very few.

BIG APPROPRIATION FOR STATE ROADS

The Massachusetts highway commissioners have prepared their allotments of state money to the various cities and towns for highway improvements during the coming summer, every county except Suffolk receiving a share. The principal appropriations are: North Andover \$10,000, Ipswich-Rowley \$12,000, Erving \$12,000, Holyoke \$21,000, Hatfield \$14,000, Lakeville \$15,0

New King Hailed Throughout Great Britain

CAREER OF THE NEW RULER SHOWS HIM A MAN OF ACTION

LONDON.—The thoughts of England turn largely toward the new king—what policies he is likely to follow. George V. has never been as well known or as close to the people as his father was when he was Prince of Wales. Hence he never was so popular.

He reached maturity as merely the grandson of the sovereign, which gave him little opportunity to participate in public affairs, but he has become more active during the past five years in that direction. He had been a constant attendant at Parliament and followed the debates on the House of Lords question closely. He has made many public speeches before non-political organizations in the past two or three years and has thereby gained a stronger hold on the people.

The dominant characteristics of the new king are said to be love of country and home, and it is predicted that his court will be smaller and less representative than King Edward's.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, the new King of England, second son of King Edward VII., became heir apparent to the English throne on the demise of Queen Victoria, the eldest son having passed on.

As a youth he was known as Prince George of Wales.

He was born at Marlborough house, in 1865. As a boy he presented in nearly every respect a marked contrast to his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, who was his senior by just 17 months.

For the first 18 years of his life he was the inseparable companion of his brother; and probably there have rarely, if ever been two brothers that were more attached to each other than these two. Each seemed to find in the other the complement of his own individual characteristics.

Brothers Enter the Navy Together as Mere Cadets

The brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5, 1877. The regulation limit of age within which boys must enter is 12 years on the one side and 13½ years on the other. Prince Edward was within three days of the maximum and Prince George had only passed the minimum by two days. He was probably the youngest cadet that ever joined the Britannia.

The two years' life spent on board the training ship under the command of Captain (now vice-admiral) Fairfax at Dartmouth admirably suited the two princes, and conducted in every day to their development. While there Prince George won more than one prize for boat sailing, and pulled in more than one victorious crew of cadets.

The Two Princes Embark on Long Tour of the Globe

On July 15, 1879, the Bacchante was commissioned. In her the two princes made their well-known three years' voyage about the globe. They were both rated as midshipmen on the elder prince's birthday, Jan. 8, 1880.

For the greater portion of the time the Bacchante was attached to the training squadron under the command of Admiral Earl of Clanwilliam, which consisted besides of the Inconstant, the Tourmaline, the Cleopatra and the Carysfort.

The two princes under these auspices saw for the first time the West Indies, South America, the Cape, Australia, Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore and Ceylon. The Bacchante was then ordered through the Suez canal into the Mediterranean, and a considerable period of time was spent by the princes in Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece during the spring of 1882.

After returning to England about the beginning of August, Prince George went in the autumn along with his elder brother, under the care of his naval instructor, Mr. Lawless, and the present French master at Eton, M. Hua, to Switzerland.

Early Years as Princess Spent in Study and Travel

The early years of the new Queen's life were, for the most part, uneventful. At the age of 16 or 17, after being educated largely at home, she was taken to Florence, Italy, where the entire family remained about 18 months.

While in Italy Princess May became much interested in Italian art and had already given evidence of considerable musical talent.

She attended her first drawing room in 1886, and during the same season appeared at two state functions.

After this the young woman made short trips to Bavaria, France, Holland and other places, most of the time maintaining a placid and refined home life at White Lodge.

In 1891 the subjects of Queen Victoria learned with much interest and satisfaction that an engagement had been entered into between the Duke of Clar-

London Home of King George V.

Buckingham Palace, to which new monarch may go from Sandringham after his coronation.



Chronology of Events of King Edward VII.'s Reign

Rule of over nine years marked by settlement of international difficulties and many royal visits.

JAN. 22, 1901—Succeeded Queen Victoria.	Feb. 10, 1906—British battleship Dreadnaught launched at Portsmouth.
Jan. 24—Proclaimed Edward VII. "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and of the British Dominions Beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India."	April 28—Stage jubilee of Ellen Terry at London.
Nov. 25—Joseph Chamberlain, British colonial minister, starts on official visit to South Africa.	May 31—King Alfonso married to Princess Victoria at Madrid.
Feb. 14—King Edward opened Parliament.	Aug. 15—King Edward arrives in Berlin on visit to Kaiser.
March 11—Great Britain declined to accept the Senate amendments to Hay-Pauncefort treaty.	March 2—The city of London voted municipal ownership a failure.
April 10—General Botha attempted peace negotiations with British authorities in South Africa.	March 22—British House of Commons rejects adoption of metric system.
Dec. 8—Assuan dam on the Nile in Egypt opened.	April 11—Lord Cromer resigns as British agent and consul-general in Egypt, and was succeeded by Sir Elton Gorst.
Dec. 9—Great Britain and Germany signed ultimatum to Venezuela.	April 15—Great Britain reduced rate of postage on newspapers, magazines and trade journals from eight to two cents a pound, concerning the control of Asia signed.
Dec. 9—Venezuelan fleet seized by the British and German fleets.	Sept. 13—Lusitania completed maiden voyage from Queenstown to New York in five days 54 minutes.
May 22—Abdi Pasha, the Egyptian rebel, was pardoned by the British government.	Nov. 13—German Emperor visited London.
June 7—Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to Scotch universities.	April 5—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigned as premier of Great Britain and was succeeded April 18 by H. H. Asquith.
July 5—Leander won the Henley boat race in England for the Grand challenge cup from the University of Pennsylvania.	May 14—Franco-British exposition opened in London.
Sept. 21—The statue of King Alfred the Great was unveiled by Lord Rosebery at Winchelsea during the millenary celebration.	June 13—Ten thousand suffragettes marched from the Victorian embankment to Albert hall, London.
Dec. 15—Venezuelan government appealed through the United States for arbitration of European claims.	June 16—The Pan-Anglican church congress convened in London.
Oct. 4—Shamrock II, defeated in third race for the America's cup by the Columbia.	July 22—The Quebec centenary began.
Oct. 22—Sir Redvers Buller relieved of his command of the first army corps, British army.	May 1—King Edward received at Paris by President Loubet and French people.
Oct. 28—The King Alfred, largest cruiser then in world, launched.	July 6—President Loubet entertained by King Edward.
Sept. 21—Signed Panama Canal Treaty a Feature of Reign	July 21—King Edward and Queen Alexandra warmly received in Ireland.
Nov. 8—The Panama canal treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed by Lord Pauncefort and Secretary Hay.	July 21—House of Commons passed Irish land bill of 317 to 29.
Feb. 12, 1902—British-Japanese alliance to preserve the integrity of China and Korea announced.	July 23—Battleship King Edward VII, launched at Devonport, Eng.
March 11—Boers captured General Methuen and 200 men.	Aug. 5—Andrew Carnegie gives \$2,500,000 to native town of Dunfermline, Scot.
April 4—Rhodes scholarships for American and German students at Oxford made public.	Aug. 22, 25, Sept. 3—America's cup won by Reliance.
May 31—Lord Kitchener announced that peace treaty had been signed between England and Boers.	Sept. 17—Victor Chamberlain, Charles T. Bitham and Lord George Hamilton resigned from British ministry.
June 24—Coronation, set for June 26, postponed.	July 24—General Kitchener returns to England and decorated with the new Order of Merit by King.
July 12—General Kitchener returns to England and decorated with the new Order of Merit by King.	July 25—King Edward received at Paris by President Loubet and French people.
July 14—Marquis of Salisbury resigned as premier of England and Arthur J. Balfour succeeded.	July 26—President Loubet entertained by King Edward.
Ang. 9—Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in Westminster Abbey.	July 27—The centenary of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubaiyat was celebrated in England.
Oct. 21—Samoa controversy decided	April 29—Mr. Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced the British budget.
ence, at that time stationed in Dublin, and Princess May.	May 3—The Aeronautical Society of London presented its gold medal to the Wright brothers.
The passing of the Duke of Clarence left Prince George, his brother, heir presumptive to the throne, and to him the princess afterward became engaged.	July 5—The United States, Great Britain and Austria refused to approve the Russo-Chinese railroad agreement.
Royal Wedding Took Place in London 17 Years Ago	July 12—Lord Roberts introduced a compulsory military service bill in the House of Lords.
The royal marriage took place July 6, 1893, the ceremony being performed in the Chapel Royal, St. James, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Queen Victoria was present, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family, and there were scores of titled guests from various European countries. Ten princesses served as bridesmaids.	July 17—Great British armada of more than 150 effective ships assembled in the Thames.
It is a matter of great pride to the average Briton that in the bride's trou-suit all the silk was manufactured in England, all of the flannel in Wales, all of the tweeds from Scotland and every yard of lace and poplin from Ireland.	July 24—King Edward at head of British troops enters Lassa.
So numerous and beautiful were the presents—a costly diamond necklace from Queen Victoria being included—that they were afterward placed on public exhibition in the imperial institute.	Sept. 29—Russia protested against the Anglo-Tibetan treaty.
With the exception of her seven months' trip around the world, this popular and well-read woman has devoted herself assiduously to the bringing up of her family.	Oct. 28—Russia and England agreed to arbitrate North sea difficulty.
The new Queen is by no means a demure woman, but she is an exceedingly well-groomed one and always thoroughly up to date in point of dress, and her winning smile and gracious ways have much to do with shaping the course of empire and keeping intact the affection of the British for the royal family.	Nov. 4—Canadian election returns give the Liberals a majority of over 70.
Cruiser Squadron Visits American Naval Station	Nov. 12—French chamber ratified the Anglo-French treaty, including the cession of the French share of Newfoundland.
Nov. 1—Prince Louis of Battenberg with cruiser squadron visits Annapolis.	Nov. 12—King Manuel was received with honors in London.
Dec. 7—Balfour ministry resigned.	Nov. 17—The Irish land bill, somewhat amended, passed the House of Lords.
Nov. 1—Prince Louis of Battenberg with cruiser squadron visits Annapolis.	Nov. 30—The House of Lords rejected the budget by 350 to 75.
Dec. 7—Balfour ministry resigned.	Dec. 1—Parliamentary election campaign in Great Britain opens.
Nov. 1—Prince Louis of Battenberg with cruiser squadron visits Annapolis.	Jan. 15, 1910—King dissolves second Parliament of his reign.
Dec. 7—Balfour ministry resigned.	Feb. 15—Third Parliament of Edward VII. assembled.
Nov. 1—Prince Louis of Battenberg with cruiser squadron visits Annapolis.	April 28—Lords' passed budget which was formerly rejected, in form practically unchanged.
Dec. 7—Balfour ministry resigned.	Pr. 28—Lords' passed budget which was formerly rejected, in form practically unchanged.

HISTORY EXPERT GIVES ESTIMATE OF KING EDWARD

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of American history at Harvard University, in the Boston Herald today gives the following estimate of Edward VII., and his place in history:

Edward VII., by the grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland King, Emperor of India, should have become one of the greatest figures in the past decade is proof of his remarkable abilities and character. For a sovereign of Great Britain is shut in by a government more directly subject to popular opinion than that of the United States. In the midst of the power of the ministry backed by Parliament, Edward made himself the great statesman of his own reign.

This large and well-used power did not come to him by birth. For centuries it has been a tradition in England that the heir to the throne must be wholly out of politics. Up to 60 years of age, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, had no larger responsibilities than the laying of cornerstones, the opening of bridges and the spending of an unreasonable lot of money. He was a comely youth when he visited the United States in 1860.

Edward Lived for 40 Years

Life of a Vice-President

The late Edward Everett Hale, in his sketch, "Did He Take the Prince to Ride?" gives him a double for official occasions, and sends the actual Prince to visit the real, cultured Bostonians. Forty years longer he lived the placid and repressed life of a permanent vice-president.

His chance to reveal himself came in 1901, at an age when few men dream of making a reputation; and he took it manfully. England was in a critical position, out of accord with most of her neighbors, and unpopular throughout the world. He took the responsibilities of a King, and enlarged them to the welfare of a kingdom.

Without a veto, distributing appointments and honors as the ministry decided, reading such speeches from the throne as they wrote for him, he nevertheless speedily became the most powerful man in England, and one of the great forces of the world.

Quebec Celebrates Third Century of City's Career

July 22—The Quebec centenary began.

May 1—King Edward received at Paris by President Loubet and French people.

July 6—President Loubet entertained by King Edward.

July 21—King Edward and Queen Alexandra warmly received in Ireland.

July 21—House of Commons passed Irish land bill of 317 to 29.

July 23—Great Britain, Germany and Italy signed protocols for settlement of Venezuelan controversy.

March 25—Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary to Ireland, introduced Irish land bill in the House of Commons.

April 27—King Edward guest of King Emmanuel at Rome.

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King Edward Was Beloved by All

(Continued from Page One.)

the troops drawn up about the palace brought their arms to present, and on signal from the king at arms the entire assemblage shouted:

"God save the King!"

The bands struck up the national anthem, while a battery of artillery parked on the adjoining terrace fired the royal salute.

King George drove to the council chamber accompanied by a brilliant suite. Tens of thousands cheered the passage of the royal carriage. The King bowed in recognition of the cheers.

The scene at the privy council chamber was of unusual brilliancy. More than 200 nobles, headed by Prince Christian and the Dukes of Argyle and Pife, were present, as well as a host of other royalties, judges, bishops, sheriffs and the lord mayor. All wore their official uniforms.

The King's speech closed the exercises for the day, reserving until the proclamation is read the spectacular features that always attend this event.

The funeral of King Edward will probably be held at Windsor castle May 17, and the body laid to rest in a special mausoleum, instead of the mausoleum containing the bodies of the late Queen Victoria and the prince consort, parents of the late King.

The new King promised to reign as constitutional sovereign. At the conclusion of the meeting King George issued his first proclamation, requiring all officials to proceed with their duties. Formerly, all offices, including the councilors, were vacated on the passing on of the sovereign.

The aldermen of the city of London attended the council and swore allegiance. A proclamation has already been issued by the home office requiring theaters to close today.

Premier Asquith, who is in Spain, cannot reach London before Monday.

Speaker Louther of the House of Commons, however, is in Constantinople.

Liberal Program Likely, It Is Said, to Be Postponed

LONDON—Public opinion will doubtless demand that the Liberals' program for reforming the House of Lords, with a possible appeal to the crown to make the most important decision a sovereign has been called upon to make in many years, shall be laid aside for a long time as a result of King Edward's demise. They would be opposed to thrusting upon King Edward's successor at the very beginning of his reign, when he was first grappling with important routine work, a question so vital to the future of the empire.

Throughout the eight years of King Edward's reign, tariff reform versus free trade, which was inaugurated by the famous Chamberlain speech in May, 1903, has been continuously under discussion. The close of the year 1902 saw the end of the long Salisbury administration and the accession of Mr. Balfour to the premiership.

On his accession to the throne before the privy council the King announced his intention "to walk in his mother's footsteps," but while Queen Victoria lived almost a life of retirement, interesting herself mainly in home affairs, the King's influence throughout his reign had been devoted more to international affairs, by visits to foreign courts and personal action of constitutional character in various directions, making every possible effort to bring the empire into the friendliest relations with other countries and his efforts were so successful that he has been universally known as "Edward the Peacemaker."

Politically King Edward's reign has been chiefly notable for the inauguration of a new era of social legislation for the benefit of the people, which followed the coming of the Liberals into power again, after a long Conservative regime. The general elections in 1906, fought on the free trade question, brought the strongest Liberal government for many generations into power, and under the Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith ministries, many measures, dealing with education, old age pensions, the relations of workers to employers, and cognate matters were put into successful operation, while the great Irish home rule question, which so agitated the political parties in the Victorian era, has been to a great extent thrust in the background.

The reign, however, closes at a period of great political unrest, with a large section of the community vigorously opposed to the new Liberal policy of encroachment on the privileges of the landed and aristocratic classes, and with heated questions of the constitution of the House of Lords, tariff reform and home rule unsettled.

All the Cabinet Members Hurry Home for Meeting

LONDON—All the important cabinet members are out of the city. They are hurrying home, but there cannot be a cabinet meeting before Monday. Speaker Louther of the House of Commons is hastening to London from Turkey. This and the absence of other important members will prevent a meeting of Parliament before Monday.

Enough members of Parliament were rounded up to furnish a quorum and the house met this afternoon at 3 o'clock and began swearing in members under the new regime.

King George this morning conferred with Home Secretary Churchill, Attorney General Robson, Clerk of the Privy Sir Almeric FitzRoy and other members of the privy council regarding his proclamation address. The new King also

His Majesty King George The Fifth Proclaimed as Ruler of British Empire



KING GEORGE V. OF ENGLAND. Democratic picture of the new monarch recently taken while he was Prince of Wales.

called upon his mother, now the Dowager Queen.

CHRISTIANIA—King Haakon and Queen Maud, the latter the third daughter of the late King Edward, left today for London.

England Is Lukewarm at Accepting New King

LONDON—With King George's taking of the oath of office this afternoon monarchial government of Great Britain goes on trial for its life. British statesmen of the first magnitude see today in the nation the outlines of an historic crisis. King George assumes his duties under the most adverse circumstances. Should his hand not be strong enough to wield the scepter it is admitted by publicists today that the passing of the monarchy in England is entirely within the range of possibility.

With questions of the utmost moment both at home and abroad crowding fast upon him King George begins his task without either the love, respect or support possessed by his father or his grandfather, Queen Victoria.

The present cabinet is openly and recognizedly not in sympathy with the few known views of the new King.

The problem of the supremacy of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons confronts the new monarch.

Grave continental questions, admittedly of the utmost delicacy because of the anti-British feeling in Germany, will require his early consideration. Probably the best known characteristic of the new monarch is his anti-German sentiment and his advocacy of a large navy.

Despite the generally accepted belief that the King has no real power so far as actual government is concerned, he is a tremendous factor by reason of the influence he possesses. This, King Edward invariably exercised with consummate skill. As a diplomat he had no superior and he used that power to maintain peace both at home and abroad and many seemingly insurmountable difficulties were smoothed over by his tact and discretion.

There is no use to pretend that the nation considers King George adequate to the situation. The general popular comment regarding him during his principship has been invariably of a slighting character and in many cases contemptuous. Today the newspapers merely express the hope that the opportunity will develop unexpected ability.

On every side fear is expressed that the struggle between the Lords and the Commons may be permitted to degenerate into a mischievous struggle that may involve the nation and that the foreign relations may be complicated to a dangerous degree.

Summed up it is admitted today that the position of King George closely resembles that of Louis XVI. of France, well meaning but apparently mediocre. He is raised to the throne at a time of the greatest stress and financial circles admit their alarm.

Optimists point out, however, that fears regarding the new reign may be exaggerated. Intentionally, by command of the reigning monarch, the heir to the throne is compelled to lead a colorless existence, doing nothing to distract attention from the occupant.

His first public utterances to attract attention were on his trip to India in 1901, when his speeches praising the colonies and declaring the time ripe for closer relations between the mother kingdom and her children were received by the people of the colonies as indicating a new era for the empire.

Returning to England by way of Canada, he caused a sensation in London

Bodyguard of His Majesty One of Ancient Honorary Places Near British Ruler



MAJ. THE HON. W. C. ROWLEY. Corps of gentlemen-at-arms was formed in 1509 and was commanded under late King Edward.

called upon his mother, now the Dowager Queen.

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HEIR APPARENT OF BRITAIN'S REALM IS NOW BOY AT SCHOOL

Prince Edward Albert, heir apparent and oldest son of the Prince of Wales, now King, is 16 years old and a cadet in the royal navy.

He has four brothers and a sister, Albert Frederick, Victoria Alexandra, Mary, called always Princess Mary, Henry William, George Edward and John Charles. Prince Albert Frederick, the second son, is a little less than two years younger than Prince Edward; Princess Mary is 13, Prince Henry is 10, Prince George 8 and Prince John not quite 5.

The royal children have been brought up as much like other English children as has been possible. They have been subjected to gentle but firm discipline, trained in habits of industry and self-denial and all but little Prince John is made to study like other children.

Prince Edward entered the Royal Naval College in 1907 and Prince Albert became a cadet last year. It is said of both that they are enthusiastic and diligent students and exceptionally promising mathematicians. In addition they take keen delight in all ordinary field sports and are bold riders. Yachting is another of their favorite interests.

Younger Brother Forges Ahead of Elder in Sports

Although Prince Edward by virtue of his inheritance is of more importance than his brother Albert, their father, who has been at great pains to keep them on a footing of impartiality both at the naval college and elsewhere, insists that no distinction be permitted to appear above the surface of their everyday life. It is even said that of the two Prince Albert is the better man at a wicket and with boxing gloves and is his brother's hardest taskmaster at these sports. Last year at Cowes Prince Edward made some criticism on the maneuvering of a yacht and was at once corrected by his brother in an audible and highly pointed remark concerning "duffers."

The children are a familiar sight in London, especially Hyde Park, and the two older boys have recently been initiated into the mysteries of the fox hunts. It was promised them last autumn that they would be permitted to follow on full made horses this fall.

That the prince and his brothers and sister have been kept so much out of the public view is due to theories held by their parents and grandparents. It has been the aim to bring them up whole-some, unaffected children, and all persons who know them declare that the efforts to this end have succeeded admirably.

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Stocks Erratic, Closing Rather Unsteady

STOCKS DISPLAY A STRONG UNDERTONE IN SHORT SESSION

Both Boston and New York Markets Make Moderate Advances, Although Closing Somewhat Irregular.

HARRIMAN PACIFICS

The Boston and New York stock markets were in session just one hour today, closing at 11 o'clock. During that brief period considerable strength was displayed by securities. The London market was closed and many had expected that there would be considerable selling in New York on London account. While there was some liquidation, the offerings were well taken. Price movements were somewhat irregular and the market was narrow, but the specialties made good advances and held well around the best figures to the end of the session.

Southern Pacific was conspicuous in the early trading. Four thousand shares changed hands at the opening at 125 to 125 1/4 as compared with 123 3/4, last night's closing figure. Union Pacific also was heavily traded in. Four thousand shares came out at the opening at 180 to 180 1/4, compared with 179 1/4 last night. It returned to 179 1/4 and again advanced, crossing 181 before receding fractionally.

U. S. Steel opened up 3/4 at 81 1/4, went to 82 1/4, fell back to 81 1/4, again advanced. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/4 at 60% and after receding improved fractionally, selling around 67 and then declined a point. American Smelting also was in good demand. It opened off 1/4 at 76 3/4 and gained nearly two points. The closing was unsteady.

The Boston market after a weak opening was more buoyant than for some time past. Lake Copper opened off 3/4 at 51, but soon regained the loss and advanced to 52 1/2. North Butte opened off 1/4 at 30% and rose nearly a point. Massachusetts Gas at 70 1/2 was off 1/4 at the opening and rose about a point. Fractional gains were generally made by the leaders and the closing was moderately strong.

A BIG DEAL IN COAL LANDS

WHEELING, W. Va.—A deal has just been closed at Bluefield, W. Va., turning over 100,000 acres of rich coal land to the Clinchfield Coal Company, of New York, the price being \$3,000,000. This includes coal property in southern West Virginia and northern Virginia.

The Clinchfield company now has 400,000 acres of coal land in the territory named. The property purchased was that owned by the Buckhannon Iron & Coal Company, Clinchvalley Coal & Iron Company, H. C. Stuart, B. J. Wyson and E. L. Dennis. Isaac T. Mann is in New York arranging to put through another deal, which will add about 50,000 acres to the 400,000 already held.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Liverpool cotton exchange and all other British exchanges are closed today.

April permits for building in 74 cities were \$71,164,104, against \$64,015,072 in March and \$65,059,861 in April, 1909.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Ireland from Liverpool sailed for Canada Friday with 1582 passengers—549 emigrants—a new record for the line.

The Long Island railroad has abandoned its intentions of erecting a \$1,000,000 main office building at Jamaica, L. I., and instead, on Aug. 1, will move its offices into the new Pennsylvania terminal in Manhattan.

The Bank of England has sent £100,000 to South Africa and received £150,000 from Australia and £360,000 from Egypt, the latter amount being set aside from its other holdings for special purposes.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Saturday fair; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers by night; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Saturday, slightly variable; western parts, slight showers in south, partly cloudy in northern parts; light to moderate variable winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

5 a. m. Average temperature yesterday, 52 1/2.

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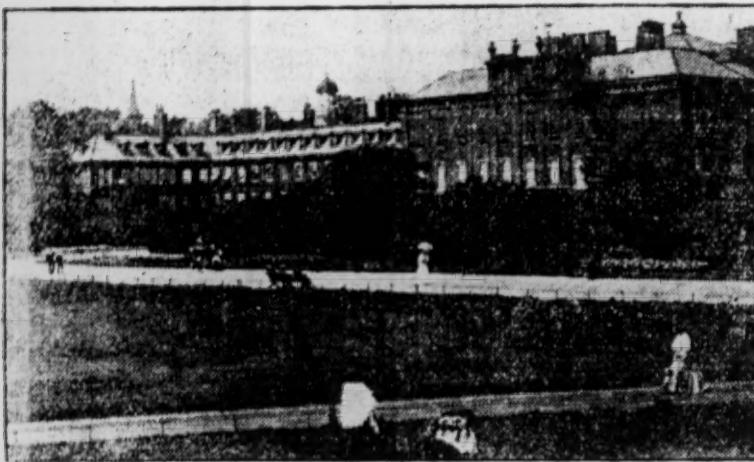
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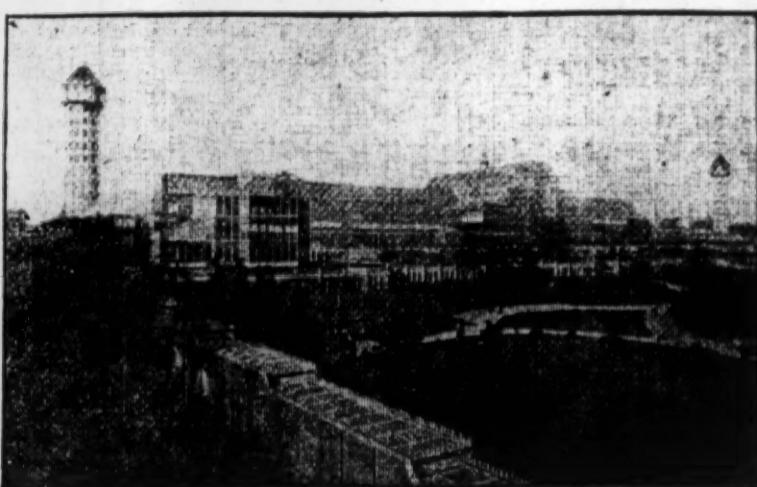
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Ruler's Visit to Boston Recalled

Kensington Palace in London
Home of British royalty shown with shrubbery and beds of flowers.



Celebrated Crystal Palace
Famous structure of glass, which was opened by Queen Victoria in 1851, is a national institution.



STATEMENTS FROM BOSTON MEN TODAY ABOUT NEW KING

BOSTONIANS who are well informed and especially interested regarding British affairs today express the conviction that the new King will prove a wise monarch and that he is well equipped to deal with the problems confronting him. It is the opinion of prominent men in this city that he will favor as his late King a policy looking toward world peace. Some of the comments follow:

ROBERT PIRIE of Boston, president of the Scots Charitable Society, today said of the situation confronting the new King that conditions would remain as before, for the country is practically under a constitutional government conducted by the House of Commons, which means that the will of the people must prevail.

Mr. Pirie said that the new King, in his judgment, would follow in his father's footsteps and give a peaceful reign to his country, and that he would carry forward his father's designs for the promotion of a world peace.

JOHN F. MASTERS, president of the British Charitable Society of Boston, said today that he remembered shaking hands with the new King at St. John, N. B., about nine years ago. Mr. Masters believes that the new King will be found competent to handle the new conditions which confront him with the training and ability which he no doubt possesses and with the advice of his counselors surrounding him, and the good feeling throughout the empire, which will most cordially cooperate with him. There will be universal sympathy Mr. Masters declared and a desire to assist in every way possible all over the kingdom. Mr. Masters said steps are being taken for a large memorial service in Boston.

COL. ALEXANDER P. GRAHAM, president of the Canadian Club of Boston, said: "My impression of the new King is that he is a quiet, dignified, unassuming English gentleman. I met him at St. John, New Brunswick, at the time of the colonial visit to Canada and heard him give an address on that occasion. I stamped him as highly fitted to take the place of his father when the time came."

"He has been trained for the position and is just as much a king today as his father was 10 days ago. He will administer the government along the same general lines that were laid down for his father by the former Queen Victoria. He cannot go very far wrong because

RECALLS THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO BOSTON IN 1860 AS YOUTH

FRANK B. HOMANS of Boston today said that he recollects the visit of King Edward, when Prince of Wales, to Boston.

"I was a boy nine years old in 1860," he said, "and went to school in Malden. The prince's visit made quite a stir among the children. I put up a plea to come in and see him, but of course could not. In those days coming to Boston was quite an event. I never got a glimpse of him and naturally was quite disappointed. All I recollect of the circumstances of his visit was that I heard from my brother, then

a clerk in the big dry goods store of Hinman and Turnbull, Winter and Washington streets.

"My brother saw the prince, and when he came home naturally told us all about it. I remember hearing from him of the large crowds that met the prince at the station.

"It was on the occasion of the prince's departure from the Eastern depot, I remember, that I particularly wanted to see him, having heard in some way that this was to be his last appearance in the city. I can remember hearing of the dense crowds that turned out to see him."

Hamlin, Governor Dennison of Ohio, President Felton of Harvard, Maj.-Gen. Samuel Andrews and staff.

Wise, U. S. N., and daughter of Edward Everett; Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Lombard, Miss Fanny Peabody, Miss Kitty Fay, Miss Mary Crane, Miss Lily Fay, Mrs. Frank Chickering, Mrs. I. C. Bates and Miss Nelly Gage.

Holworthy Hall Picture Memento of Harvard Visit

As a memento of the visit of the then Baron Renfrew to Harvard on Oct. 19, 1860, there hangs in Holworthy hall the picture of a young soldier, and underneath the picture the inscription "Prince Albert Edward to Holworthy '12."

The tradition of the college is that the prince on his visit to the university spent the night in that room in the college yard, but the account of the period itself states that the prince spent a half-hour there through his desire to see a student's room. In that same room Grand Duke Alexis of Russia was welcomed a few years later.

He is described by reporters of that period as "handsome, and not only that, but very pleasing in other respects. His proportions, although small and delicate, are symmetrical, while the play and expression of his features are of an order at once intellectual, refined and prepossessing."

On arriving at the college gate the prince passed through quadruple lines of students past the grandstand erected in front of University hall to Gore hall. Incessant cheering accompanied the singing of "God Save the Queen."

At the library door President Felton received the prince. In Gore hall he was met by the fellows, overseers, faculty and four ex-presidents — Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks and the Rev. Dr. Walker. The names of the prince and his suite are entered in the old visitors' book of the library as follows:

Albert Edward.
Lyons.
Newcastle.
St. Germans, L.L.D.
Robert Bruce, D. C. L. Orion.
Teesdale.
Hinchenbrook.
H. W. Ackland, regis professor of medicine, Oxford.
J. N. Grey.
Gardiner Engleheart, late student of Christchurch, Oxford.
Frederick Warre, first attache to H. R. M. legation, Washington.

On the evening a ball was given in the prince's honor. It was known as the "Renfrew ball," and was held in the Boston theater. The parquet and stage were flooded over.

The stage was arranged to represent an imperial tent, beautifully decorated and hung with crimson draperies. In the center of the balcony and opposite the stage was the royal box, surrounded by the American eagle and the British coat of arms.

The ball was a great success, and lasted until the late hour of 4:30 a. m., the prince doing justice to the dancing and the supper.

Distinguished Bostonians were on the executive committee, which consisted of James W. Paige, Alexander H. Rice, George B. Upton, J. Thomas Stevenson, Charles Amory, John Heard, G. Howland Shaw, J. Huntington Wolcott, Thomas E. Chickering, Patrick Grant, Harrison Ritchie, Horace Gray, Jr., Ives G. Bates, Samuel H. Gorkin, W. W. Clapp, Jr., William B. Fowle, Jr., and T. C. Amory.

The committee on invitations was composed of F. W. Lincoln, Jr., mayor; Edward Everett, Lemuel Shaw, Robert C. Winthrop, David Sears, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Prof. Jared Sparks, William Appleton, George Ticknor, Henry W. Longfellow, Pelham Bonney, Capt. W. L. Hudson, U. S. N., Marshall P. Wilder and Gen. John B. Tyler.

Occupied Splendid Suite of Rooms at Revere House

The rooms at the Revere house occupied by the prince on his visit now contain very little of the furniture used at that time, and none of the pictures on the walls then are now to be seen.

Two rooms on the second floor to the left of the entrance overlooking Bowdoin square were placed at his disposal. A large parlor with many mirrors and draperies, a huge fireplace, and all the comforts that could be furnished were his, including a dressing case of rosewood, with a mirror and two compartments for knick-knacks; a marble top table at the foot of a high-posted, old-fashioned bed, and a huge wardrobe, also of rosewood.

Edward went to Portland, Me., on Oct. 20, where he embarked on a vessel of the royal fleet, which took him home.

Partners Vividly Recall Notable Tact and Charm

One of the pleasantest memories thereafter to those who were honored by a dance was the occasion of Edward's visit to this city. His affable and unaffected manner, and his notable tact and charm as a conversationalist, are still remembered by many who attended the ball.

Of the partners of the prince at the "Renfrew ball" there are now residing in this city Mrs. John Quincy Adams, nee Miss Fanny Crowninshield; Mrs. Greeley S. Curtis, nee Hattie Appleton; Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter, nee Susan Amory, and Mrs. George W. Amory, who was Miss Carrie Bigelow.

Other partners were Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the mayor; Mrs. Banks, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Wise, wife of Lieut. Samuel Shaw, Edward Everett, Hannibal Phelps, John A. Goodwin, Chief Justice Bigelow, Associate Justices Myrick, Dewey, Marwin and Hoar, Senators Sumner and Wilson, General Whitney, collector of the port; Commander West, Samuel Shaw, Edward Everett, Hannibal Phelps, John A. Goodwin, Chief Justice Bigelow, Associate Justices Myrick, Dewey, Marwin and Hoar, Senators Sumner and Wilson, General Whitney, collector of the port; Commander West, Samuel Shaw, Edward Everett, Hannibal

Same Advertisers

Same Place

Same Days

THIS is the best argument that can be presented as to the value of publicity. When you find your newspaper continually presenting the claims of a merchant it means at least two things:

1---He is getting results from his advertising.

2---He is anxious for the patronage of the readers of the publicity medium in which he purchases space

The Monitor has a loyal advertising patronage. These advertisers are being brought into touch with a particularly appreciative reading public, and as The Monitor is one of the most closely read newspapers in America, its readers cannot fail to familiarize themselves with continuously appearing advertising.

Our readers have confidence in our news columns, and we do not hesitate to say they are interested in our advertising columns.

Effort has always been made to safeguard this interest by establishing a censorship over advertising copy. As a result, Monitor readers have confidence in its advertising columns.

GN. B. To the advertisers: Constant dropping wore away that much talked of stone. Constantly telling the public about your merchandise will reach the end you wish—sales.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1910.

SMALL FARMS ARE GAINING GROUND IN NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In a speech delivered at the Glen Innes agricultural show the Hon. C. G. Wade, K. C., the state premier, said, in referring to the progress of closer settlement in the state, that comparing the year 1903 with that of 1907, he found that holdings of from 1 to 30 acres had increased by 451, or 19.2 per cent of the total holdings; farms from 31 to 400 acres increased by 1926, or 5.4 per cent of the total; while holdings of from 400 to 1000 acres had increased 14,299, or 14.0 per cent.

Generally speaking, there had been increases in every class of small holding, but, taking the total number of areas larger than 7500 acres, there had been a falling off. In 1903 holdings up to 7500 acres aggregated 73,164 of a total area of 22,710,392 acres, while in 1908 there were 82,094 holdings of this description, totaling 26,417,759 acres; in holdings of 7500 and upwards there were 904 in 1903, totaling 24,797,219 acres; while in 1908 the number had been reduced, the holdings aggregating 24,992,083 acres.

COPPE TREASURE SALE PRICES HIGH

LONDON—More high records were reached at Christie's Thursday during the sale of the art collection of the late Countess E. Coppé. The offerings were confined to objects of vertu.

A two-handled rock crystal bowl fetched \$3150. A gold ornated baton presented by George IV. to Earl St. Vincent, the admiral of the fleet, brought \$902.25. A miniature by Dumont depicting an astronomer went for \$2625. The grand total of the sale was approximately \$283,500.

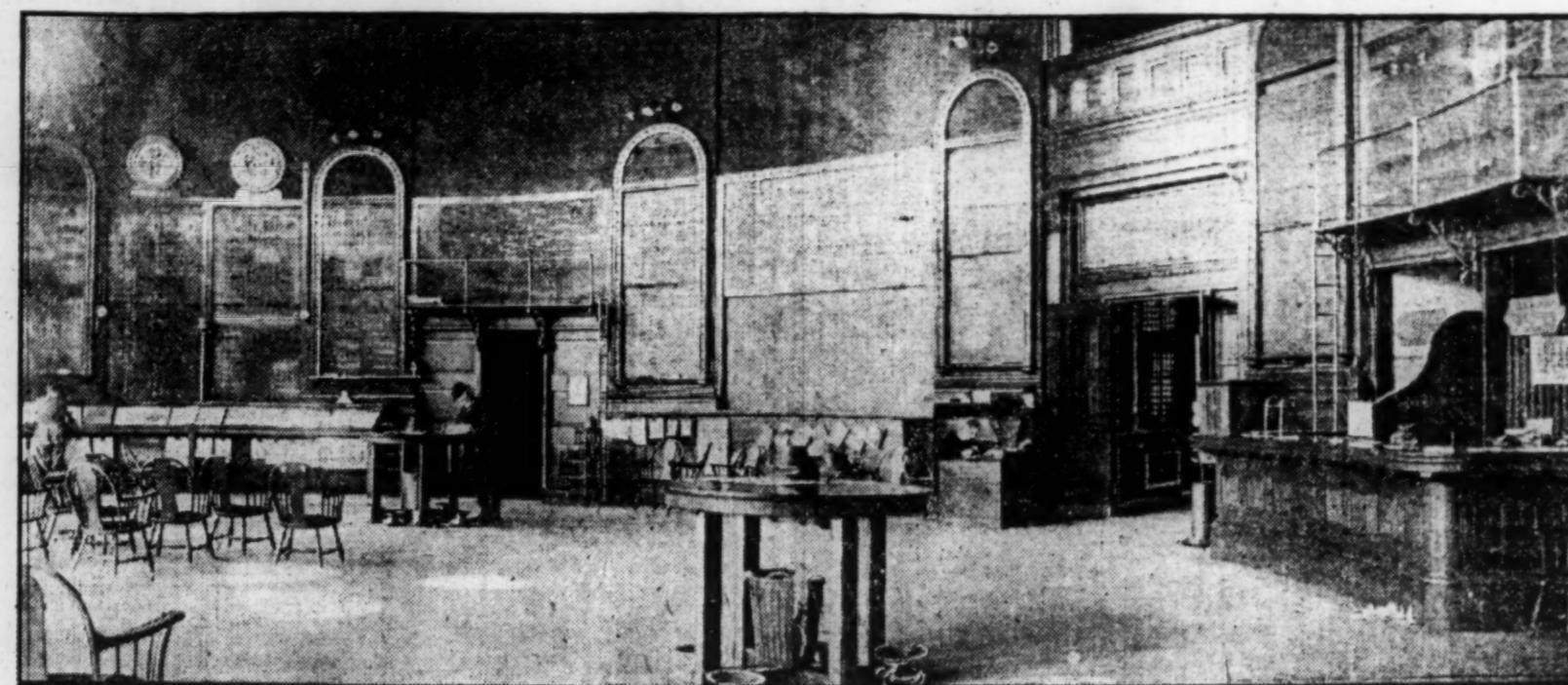
LUMBERMAN ADDS TO YALE GIFTS.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—F. E. Weyerhaeuser, the Minnesota lumberman, has added \$10,000 to his previous donations to the Yale school of forestry. This brings the total of his gifts to \$32,500.

Mr. Hayes has recorded many queries which he has received and answered since the adoption of the information bureau, including the following: One letter asked for the list of simplified words that ex-President Roosevelt made

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IMPROVES LIBRARY

Progressive business organization installs librarian who will assist the members.



"FLOOR" OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

fruit, and marine journals, maps, atlases, gazetteers, and the many federal and state reports, consular reports and a number of trade or business directories from the principal cities of the country are on file for ready reference. The journals and annual reports of the interstate commerce commission, and of the various chambers of commerce here and abroad, clippings of all items relating to the various committees of the chamber and the work they have in hand and clippings of the significant news of civic importance or of registering the protest of the chamber to some unjust condition concerning the trade, have been held in this large room which is so easy of access to the business men from the floor or their offices in the building.

The library, which has heretofore been accessible only by passing through the trade room, which is in turn open only to the certificate holding members, is now thrown open to all members through the double doors which lead into the outer corridor. Many large meetings of the various committees, either for the purpose of passing on some measure of civic importance or of registering the protest of the chamber to some unjust condition concerning the trade, have been held in this large room which is so easy of access to the business men from the floor or their offices in the building.

Mr. Hayes has recorded many queries which he has received and answered since the adoption of the information bureau, including the following: One letter asked for the list of simplified words that ex-President Roosevelt made

out; one letter requested information on goat raising; a letter was received from Khartum, Egypt, asking for a list of the importers of gum arabic in this section of the country.

A man came in to the reading room one day in the early spring to ask if the ice was out of Moosehead lake as yet, that he might be off with his fishing kit. He was directed to the passenger department of the Boston & Maine railroad at the North station.

The addresses of the leading florists and display men in the city, a telephone query to know what was the largest number of silk threads in a square inch of silk bolting cloth, and a letter from Berlin, N. H., requesting the names of the dealers in coin operating machines are also recorded. Letters are constantly being received from the Pacific coast, two coming from California in one day asking for guide books of Boston and one from Los Angeles asking the names and addresses of the artist supply stores of the city.

A letter came from Atlanta, Ga., asking the kind of signs used on the street cars, one from Greenville, Ala., stating that the writer had silk for sale this fall and winter and wanted the addresses of the leading floral decorators of the city, and one from Detroit, Mich., requesting the names of two or three of the strongest banking institutions of Boston.

A letter from Tuxpan, Mex., desired the names of the importers of castor oil beans, and one from Warsaw, Russia, wished the manufacturers of kid. A letter from Paris, in French, probably gave Mr. Hayes the best opportunity

CLASSIFY NAVY'S MOTOR LAUNCHES

Officers at Charlestown Yard Express Satisfaction at New Nomenclature to Be Applied to Them.

The steady increase in the number of different types of small boats connected with the new dreadnaughts of the United States navy has caused conflict of names, and officers at the Charlestown navy yard expressed much satisfaction today with the new nomenclature which has been adopted for boats driven by other power than steam.

The barge of a flag officer will hereafter be known as a "motor barge." Service type launches built for heavy duty and speed and semi-speed boats will be known as "motor boats" and designated on board ship as the "first," "second" or other motor boat in accordance with the usual system for small boats.

Sailing launches with auxiliary power engines will be known as "motor sailing launches." Double-enders of the whale-boats type will be known as "motor whale-boats," power dingies as "motor dingies" and power dories as "motor dories."

In correspondence about these boats the length of the boat will be stated as is now the custom with other boats.

COLLEGIANS EARN MONEY TUTORING

PRINCETON, N. J.—Student tutors cleared \$14,000 last year through coaching backward fellow collegians in Princeton University, according to the report of the Princeton Tutors Association, made public today.

Tutoring is one of the best paying of any of the plans whereby students secure funds to work their way through college, and the association, made up of undergraduates, who, by having achieved high standing in their studies, attract delinquents in scholarship, conducts a summer school in conjunction with the regular winter course. Fourteen members each cleared \$1000 last year.

HALL CAINE TO FINISH PLAY.

LONDON—The suit of Leveaux, the theatrical manager, against Hall Caine, the author, for \$25,000 damages because the latter failed to carry out an agreement to write a play called "The Unwritten Law" has been settled. Mr. Caine agrees to complete the play.

DRY PARADE FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A temperance parade will be held in Minneapolis by the county option forces of the state on May 14. Anti-Saloon League forces will try to carry the state at the election next fall.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK LEAVES CHAMBER IN RIVALS' HANDS

CORK, Ireland—The lord mayor of Cork owns certain property in a suburb of the city which is not reached by trams. Being desirous that the residents in the neighborhood should be given facilities for reaching the city, he applied for permission to run a motor omnibus service from the city to the suburb. On the day that the item referring to his application came up for discussion before the Cork corporation an extraordinary scene was witnessed. The news of the lord mayor's request had caused the greatest excitement and roused the indignation of the "outside car" owners and hackney car drivers of the city.

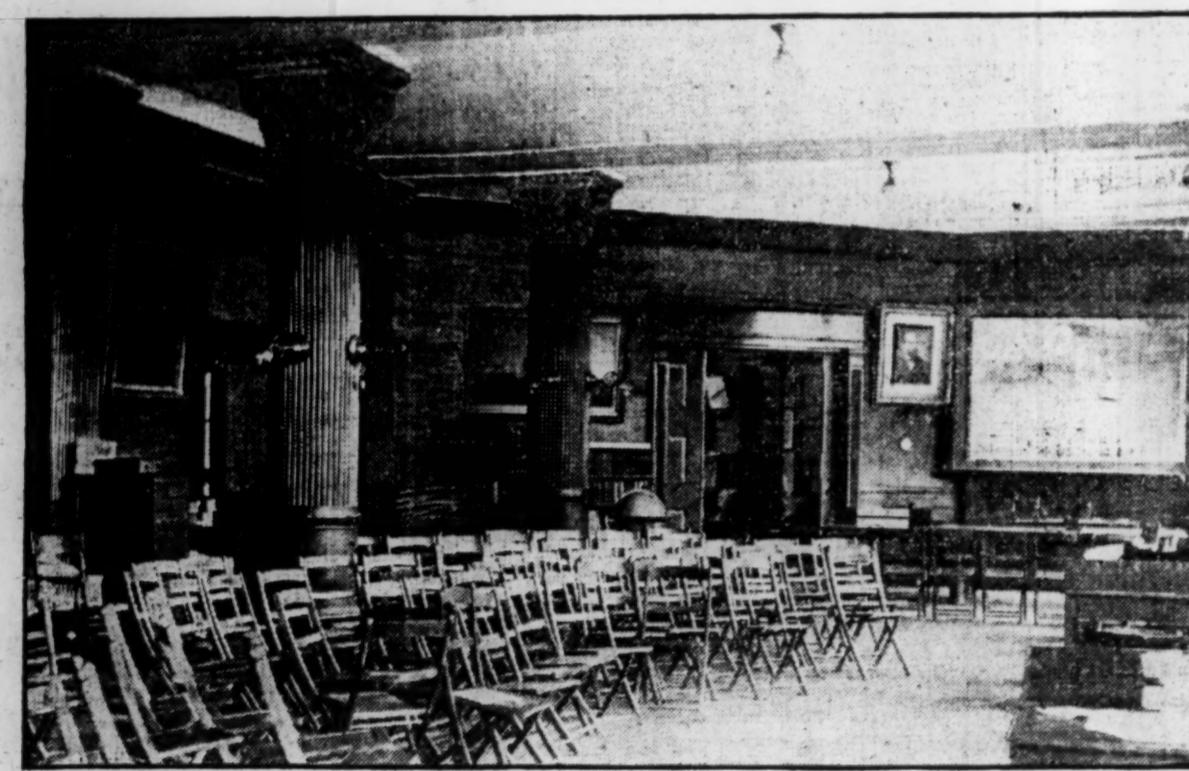
When an Irishman has an objection to make, he usually makes it with considerable energy. Accordingly, when the question came up for consideration at a meeting of the corporation, some 300 owners of cars, leaving their vehicles and horses, proceeded to the buildings carrying their whips, and, disregarding police constables and others in charge of the entrances, found their way to the chamber, where they made their objections known to the lord mayor. The lord mayor, seeing that in the circumstance it was impossible to transact business, left the chamber, accompanied by all the officials. A Labor member of the corporation was then put in the chair, and in the place of an assembly of the council an indignation meeting was held.

TRUSTEES INDORSE DR. NEEDHAM.

WASHINGTON—In accepting the resignation of Dr. Charles Willis Needham as president of George Washington University, offered April 27, to take effect Aug. 31, the trustees adopted resolutions indorsing his administration and expressing regrets.

OBSERVE "MOTHERS' DAY" SUNDAY.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Members of the Methodist church Epworth League will observe mothers' day Sunday. Each member will wear a white carnation and will bring one to the league meeting.



READING QUARTERS ARRANGED FOR MEETING.

EXPECT RECORD FRUIT CROP IN FOUR OF WESTERN STATES

SPOKANE, Wash.—Officers of state horticultural associations and commercial organizations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana say in reports to the Spokane Chamber of Commerce there is every indication that the fruit crop this year will be the largest and most profitable in the history of the four states. There is no prospect of a late freeze, but should the unexpected happen the owners of commercial tracts are ready to do battle with hundreds of thousands of snuff pots or orchard heaters.

PROPOSE SUBWAY IN STATEN ISLAND

NEW YORK—Prominent Staten Island men, meeting at Port Richmond, have organized the Bayonne Subway & Developing Company. William S. Van Cleef is chairman.

The company will seek to have a subway built from Bayonne across the Kill to Port Richmond and connect with the McAdoo system and a system of electric roads on Staten Island. The estimated cost of the subway is \$600,000, with a like sum for the electric line.

SENATOR THOMAS TAKES SEAT.

ALBANY—Prof. Ralph W. Thomas of Madison, who was elected senator at a special election in the Thirty-fifth district, called after the resignation of Senator Alldis, has received his certificate of election and taken his seat.

PHI BETA KAPPA REUNION.

Alpha chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard University held its annual reunion Friday evening at Hotel Lenox with about 60 members present.

RATIFY A TREATY ON WATERWAYS

WASHINGTON—The exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Jan. 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain, known as the waterways treaty, is announced today by the state department. The treaty was approved by the United States Senate last March 3.

Its declared purpose is to "prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters and to settle all questions which are now pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either, in relation to the other, or to the inhabitants of the other, along their common frontier, a distance of approximately 3000 miles, and to make provision for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions as may hereafter arise."

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON—The gunboat Paducah has arrived at Cristobal, the cruiser Prairie at Philadelphia, the despatch boat Dolphin and yacht Mayflower at Lynn Haven bay and the battleship South Carolina at Hampton Roads.

SYRACUSE HOPES TO SECURE ROADS

Movement to Induce Two More to Enter the City Is Engineered by the Chamber of Commerce of That City.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A movement is under way to induce two more railroads to enter this city. The Syracuse Chamber of Commerce started the plan and has appointed a special committee to investigate and do all in its power to bring into Syracuse the Lehigh Valley and the New York, Ontario & Western railroads, both of which are important coal routes.

Both railroads at present come close to the city, the Lehigh Valley reaching Weedsport, N. Y., only 20 miles distant, and the New York, Ontario & Western coming to Central Square, N. Y., which is 18 miles away.

Louis Will made the formal move to induce the railroads to come to this city. He pointed out the help they would be to the manufacturing interests here, bringing not only larger traffic facilities, but also more and cheaper coal for home industries. It is thought that the railroads are favorable to the plan.

PHILIPPINE COIN SENT TO ISLANDS

SAN FRANCISCO—Ten million dollars of treasure was carried by the army transport Sheridan, which sailed Thursday for the Philippine Islands. It is the first shipment of the new insular coinage made this year. One million dollars is in gold, the remainder in silver.

Besides the treasure there were over 2500 tons of stores for army posts and a large number of passengers. A detachment of 18 blue-jackets is on board to relieve a like number of men at Guam whose time has expired.

JUNIORS AT YALE VOTE DOWN OVAL

Class Decides to Retain Vanderbilt Hall as Senior Dormitory Rather Than Changing to Several.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The junior class of Yale College has voted to retain Vanderbilt hall as a senior dormitory rather than occupy rooms in White

Berkeley, Haughton, and Fayerweather halls, making that a senior oval. For two weeks there has been an animated movement in progress to bring about this change. In spite of the fact that a great number of both upper classes, the faculty, and the Yale Daily News ardently advocated the change, the required two thirds vote of the junior class was not obtained.

A similar movement took place last year. This was defeated mainly through the efforts of Captain Coy of the football team and other influential members of the class.

It has been a question of compactness vs. centralization, as a part of the senior class has always been separated from the other on account of insufficient room in Vanderbilt hall, while Berkeley oval is large enough to accommodate the entire class.

Tradition and a sentimental attachment to architectural attractiveness appear to be the leading reasons why Vanderbilt was saved.

HALL CAINE TO FINISH PLAY.

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DRY PARADE FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A temperance parade will be held in Minneapolis by the county option forces of the state on May 14. Anti-Saloon League forces will try to carry the state at the election next fall.

REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY AIDS IN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The republic of Uruguay pursues a liberal and encouraging policy toward railroad development, with the result that the country is the second in rank in Latin-America in the proportion of its railroad mileage to square miles of territory. Uruguayan railroads are exempt from trade and land taxes, and their construction material is admitted free of customs duties. The 1500 miles of line at present in operation represents an investment of \$80,000,000, of which sum \$28,000,000 is guaranteed by the government to earn interest at 3½ per cent per annum. This guarantee was formerly for 7 per cent, but in 1891, by an arrangement between the government and the foreign bondholders, it was reduced one half. This is effected by the government paying into the English bank in Montevideo 45 per cent of the customs duties. With the exception of one line of about 12 miles, the Uruguayan railroads are built by British capital, but American capitalists are reported to be about to bid for representation in the railroad enterprises of the country.

Until recently the policy in railroad construction has been to make Montevideo the terminus, as several million dollars have been laid out on improvement of the port facilities. Lately, however, the government has granted concessions to other ports on the Atlantic or the Uruguay river.

The pioneer line of the country is the Central Uruguay company of Montevideo, which secured a concession in 1889, construction being begun early in 1897. The early passenger traffic of the 10½-mile line was due largely, it is said, to

TEACHERS OF ART IN FINAL SESSION

The members of the Eastern Art and Manual Training Teachers Association at the final meeting of their convention at the Museum of Fine Arts this afternoon will hear the following speakers:

J. F. P. Lawton of Providence, R. I., who will speak on "Art and Craft and Modern Industrial Conditions"; Denman W. Ross of Harvard, who will give an illustrated lecture on "The Study of Pure Design," and John J. Enneking, the Boston artist, whose subject is "Art Instruction from the Artist's Point of View."

This afternoon the teachers in small parties will visit the North Bennet Street industrial school and places of interest in the Back Bay district.

Page of Interest for the Boys and Girls

Children's Camera Contest



DINNER-TIME.
From Louise Newhall, Newton, Mass., who gets the one-dollar award.

WHAT a fine flock of chickens is shown in today's picture. The hens are eager for their dinner which the early-headed little girl sitting in the barn doorway is about to give them from the measure of corn in her lap. This photograph, sent in by Louise Newhall of Newton, Mass., was taken in Wolfeboro, N. H., on a large farm where there are many hens, cows, horses and also numerous other animals. The hens were the favorite pets of this little girl, and she fed them every day. There were not any playmates for her, so she used to name all the hens and play school with them, although she found them to be rather difficult pupils.

Honorable mention: F. E. Webb, Needham Heights, Mass.; Elizabeth Kalb, St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

DATE DELIGHT.

Two cups of light-brown sugar, 1 cup of granulated sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of chopped date, 1 tablespoonful of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix the sugar and milk together; put on to boil, just as it comes to the boiling point add butter. Let this boil until, when tried in cold water, it forms a soft ball. Take from the fire, add vanilla and beat until creamy. Stir in the chopped dates, and pour quickly into a buttered pan. Cut into squares when cold.

ODD MAIL DELIVERY.

One of the most remarkable mail routes in the world is that which a letter journeys in getting from Beebe Plain, Vt., to Beebe Plain, Quebec, Canada. While the two offices are within 10 feet of each other—are located in the same room, in fact—a letter mailed from one office to the other must make a trip of 294 miles—67 miles in Canada and the rest in the United States.

The plain old-fashioned store building, which is situated on the international boundary line, contains both the United States and Canadian offices. There are separate entrances to each, but both are in the same room, have the same lobby, and there are no partitions to mark the division between the domain of Uncle Sam and the possession of King Edward.

"If you mail a letter from Vermont side addressed to the Quebec side," says the postmaster, "it goes from here to the junction, then to Newport, then to White River Junction and back to Lennoxville, Quebec, over the Boston & Maine. There it is transferred to the Grand Trunk and goes to a south-bound mail pouch, and comes to Stanstead Junction and then back to this same building, a distance of 294 miles."

"If we wish to mail a letter from the American side to Derby Line it must go to White River Junction and then come back over the official route."—American Boy.

NATURE CUPS.

Did you ever hear of a cup or mug growing on a tree? Well, it really happens in the West Indies, or very hot climates, where it does not rain very often. These cups are much larger than the ones we use, and are quite deep, some of them holding as much as a quart. When the dew falls this big cup receives it and a top, or valve, closes over it and prevents it drying up.

Very often you can see birds stick their bills down through the tops of these cups and drink.—Exchange.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What flower?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF THE BABY.

A joy in the heart and a light in the eyes;

All on account of the baby;

A growing content and a growing surprise;

All on account of the baby;

And patience that conquers a myriad frets;

And a sunshiny song that another begets;

And pureness of soul as a baby is pure;

And sureness of faith as the children are sure;

And a glory of love between husband and wife;

And a saner and happier outlook on life;

All on account of the baby.

—Amos R. Wells.

FOUND NEW MARINE SPECIES.

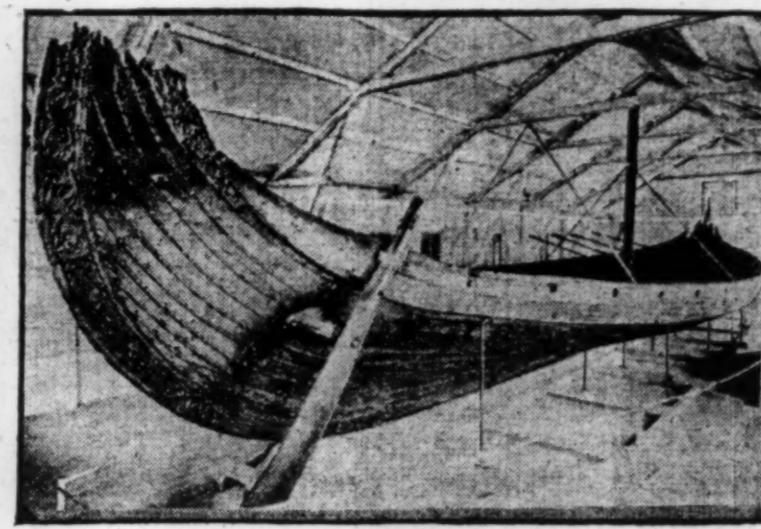
SAN FRANCISCO—After a 30 months' cruise in Philippine waters, in the course of which many new deep-sea specimens were discovered, the expedition of the fish and game commission has returned here on the steamer Albatross.

Old Viking Ship Is Restored and Placed in Museum

THE ship found at Oseberg, near Tonsberg, which was set up in June, 1907, is the third ship of the Viking time that has been placed in the Museum of Antiquities in Christiania. The ship was found in a place about half way between Tonsberg and Asgardstrand. The distance from the sea was about four kilometers, and the height above sea level about 50 feet. The barrow stood quite alone upon the cultivated level ground around, and was formerly a conspicuous object in the landscape. In the summer of 1903, the owner, who had just bought the farm plot, began to dig in the barrow. Large pieces of timber were soon discovered, and on the 8th of August the discovery was reported to the University Museum of Antiquities. The work of exhumation was begun in June, and on the 20th of December the entire find was successfully brought to Christiania for further treatment.

As the ship was buried in potters' clay and the mound built of peat, all the things made of wood or other perishable material were well preserved, but the ship itself was much damaged owing to movement in the soft subsoil. It was found that the prow and sternpost of the vessel were ornamented with carving, and almost every day interesting and beautiful old things were discovered. Among these things were weaving and spinning appliances, a four-wheeled vehicle, four sledges, several beds, barges, a mill stone, kitchen utensils, tubs and pails, oak chests, some of them containing various implements and utensils, pieces of stuff, oars, and a well-preserved anchor and other articles of a ship's furniture. It is hoped that all these things will be ready for exhibition by next year.

After about nine months' labor the ship was restored. When the digging out was completed, it was taken up in a couple of thousand of fragments, which were carefully numbered and marked, until it was time to move them to Christiania. The ship is entirely of oak, and the timbers have kept so well that they were able to bear being steamed and bent back into their original shape. Every



OLD VIKING SHIP.

Boat over a thousand years old now in the museum at Christiania.

part of the ship has been boiled bit by bit or two or three times. With the exception of a piece about half a yard long, five or six little bits let in, and one of the beams, that are new, the whole ship from end to end consists of the old original woodwork. Even two thirds of the rivets are the old ones.

The vessel is 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It consists of keel, stem and sternposts, ribs, knees, beams, planking, rudder and appliance for holding the mast firm. Between the beams are laid boards of deal. The third strake consists of a thick fillet, which forms a little ledge inside the ship, and is hollowed out outside. Toward the stem and sternposts this fillet is continued in ornamented pieces of beechwood. How these have been joined to the prows and stern and how these last have been ornamented unfortunately cannot be determined. There are 12 strakes in all, the holes for the oars being in the upper ones, 15 on each side. The appliance for holding the mast firm is very much the same as in the ships found previously, namely, a huge beam down on the keel with the step of the mast, and the so-

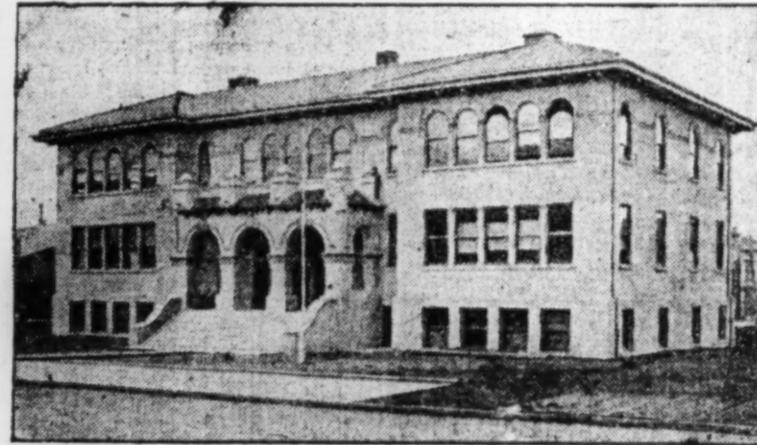
called "mastfish" (mast-fish) above the beam. On the gunwale forked uprights have been fixed to which the oars were laid. The ship is rather flat-bottomed, but has a fine sheer, and must have been both stiff and easy-going, but she has certainly not been a vessel for long voyages. The whole get-up indicates that she has rather been a show vessel, a pleasure boat for use in the fjord. Under the prow is now hung the unusually well preserved iron anchor, the first anchor of the Viking time that has been found. On the planks in the stern is a large bale. From the ornaments it can be judged that the time of the ship can be fixed at about the year 800. It is therefore 1100 years old.

The picture represents the ship as it lay in the mould when the actual digging out was completed. It is seen from the northeast and shows in the foreground the port side of the stern. Farthest off is the prow.

The ship was purchased and presented to the university by F. M. Theselius, and the cost of digging it out has been defrayed for the most part by a government grant.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Westward from Boston -- VII



YERBA BUENA SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.
The cost of this fine structure for the rebuilt California city was partly met by contributions of school children of the United States.

RETURNING to the Golden Gate from our tour through the Yosemite valley, The Monitor boys and girls will be interested in visiting the Yerba Buena school in San Francisco before we start on our Pacific ocean voyage. The expense of this building was partly defrayed by contributions of school children throughout the United States.

There are five main lines over which ocean travel is made nowadays, as follows:

1. The route across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean sea, Suez canal and Red sea to India, China, Australia and eastern Africa.

3. The route by the Atlantic ocean down the east coast of South America and around Cape Horn to western America and Australia.

4. The route down the Atlantic and the west coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope to east Africa, Australasia and the east.

5. The route across the Atlantic, east and west, between Europe and America.

The number of steamers traversing these grand routes, and others tributary to them, is estimated to be more than 11,000, and does not include coastwise or independent steamers.

The Pacific ocean is the largest expanse

of water in the world, comprising fully one half of its water surface. The width between California and China is 8500 miles. From San Francisco to Honolulu, the next point in our itinerary, the distance is 2089 miles. The western portion of the Pacific, which lies between the Philippines, the Carolines and Ladrones, is very deep, its mean depth approaching 4000 fathoms. This is 18,000 feet, or considerably over three miles. Among the deposits of the Pacific are blue mud, green mud and red clay. An interesting feature of certain parts of the Pacific ocean are the coral reefs built up by little organisms which are said to flourish only near the surface of the water. The Hawaiian islands being within the zone of coral formation are surrounded by fringing reefs. There are beds of coral limestone in Molokai at a height of 400 feet, and in Kauai coral sand is found at an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea. As these coral formations take place beneath the water and they are found so far above its surface, the conclusion is that there must have been great upheavals over the whole area.

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Placing the cat within the circle,

he hits it on one end with his bat;

and, as it bounds upward, endeavors

to strike it as far away as possible.

If the cat is caught, he is out;

otherwise, he is entitled to his side of

the points. The game is an agreed

number of hundreds.

Forfeit—Make a nosegay with

any six letters of the alphabet

that are given you. Thus, suppose

the letters were L, W, G, F, T, N,

you might fill them in with lily,

woodbine, geranium, foxglove, tulip

and nasturtium.

lengths. This score, however, is

subject to a peculiar negotiation.

The pitcher offers the batter a few

points. If this is not accepted,

he raises his bid as high as he thinks

proper; but if his final offer is re-

fused, the pitcher measures the dis-

tance (in jumps or lengths of the

foot), and if he can accomplish it in

a less number than that offered, the

batter is out. If, on the other

hand, it falls out of the circle, the

striker or his side loses that num-

ber of points. The game is an agreed

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"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL"

The favorite old ballad opera, once known as grand opera. Some notes of its history. Story of the opera. "Opera in English."

THE "Bohemian Girl" once on a time stood for the grandest of opera to the English speaking public. And can there be any better argument for opera in English—and by Anglo-Saxon composers, too, for English words do not really fit foreign music—than the worldwide familiarity among the English-speaking nations of "I Dreamed I Dwell in Marble Halls," "Come with the Gypsy Bride," "Then You'll Remember Me," "The Heart Bowed Down"? It is the one opera by an English-speaking composer that is as well known to us as any work of a foreign composer. For this we owe it an affectionate remembrance and its performance by the Aborn Opera Company at the Boston Opera House may rightly win an interested hearing.

Michael William Balfe of Dublin was a violinist and a sweet singer in the delightful Irish way as well as a composer. He made other operas, but they had foreign words, and perhaps for this reason never won the same favor as "The Bohemian Girl." While the plot of this opera is by no means distinctively English, neither can it be said to have the flavor of any other land. Gypsies are citizens of the whole world, and characters like Balfe's are citizens of the world of romance, not of everyday. Where is the world whose folk talk like this but that follows—except the land of the ballad sheet?

Down on thy knees, the gem restore,
E'en in thy shame amazed,
Or long years of sin shall deplore
The storm which thou hast raised.

Nobody outside gypsy land knows what that means, whatever language it may be translated into—and "The Bohemian Girl" has been sung in nearly every one of the leading European languages.

The opera had its first production at the Drury Lane theater in 1843 and Sir Augustus Harris had a gala performance there in 1893 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary. Bell and Ffrangcon Davies were of the cast and wrestled mightily with the situations to make them possible. The criticism was that nobody could make the story of the play seem probable. But opera in the days of Balfe was not supposed to be probable. One

could see probable things enough on every street corner. One paid \$1.50—or 6 shillings—to hear and see what never could be found off the boards of the theater. Else why the 6 shillings? The English critic on this occasion condemned the listlessness of the orchestra on the grounds that nobody could be expected to play the dreary repetitions of the secondary parts in this score with any animation. The gentleman who handled the drums alone gave an example of pains-taking and unflagging energy.

A revival of the old work in Boston in 1896 is interesting for the criticism of a young and girlish singer whose "very small voice" was made up for by her charming piety of expression both to voice and manner. This was Miss Alice Nielson, now a favorite of Boston's very own new opera company.

The libretto of this opera was written by Alfred Bunn, who also engineered its first production. The story is one that Cervantes and Beaumont and Fletcher as well as lesser lights have used, namely of a well-born youth who joins a gypsy band and there finds and loves the stolen daughter of a nobleman. Thaddeus is a Polish exile whom gypsies in the first scene save from pursuing soldiers. Then the hunting party rushes in full of terror because the count's child and her attendant have been attacked by a stag in the forest. Thaddeus shoots the stag, saves the child and receives the count's gratitude. He is asked to dinner, but refuses there to drink the health of the Emperor. The guests turn on him with wonderfully concerted disapproval, when the gypsy chief comes in and sides with Thaddeus. The count tries to arrest the gypsy, who escapes carrying off the count's child.

The second act shows the child grown to a lovely young girl in the gypsy band. Thaddeus, who has joined them, tells her how he saved her life but does not let her know who she is. They are betrothed. The gypsies encounter Florestan of the count's court, and rob him of jewels, including a handsome medallion. The gypsy queen, jealous of Thaddeus' love for Arline, gives the jewel to Arline, who wears it at the country fair, and is there accused by Florestan

of having stolen it from him. She is arrested and brought before the count. He finally recognizes her, when she tells the story of her rescue by Thaddeus.

The third act shows Arline restored to her home, Thaddeus rewarded for his guardianship of Arline by the bestowal of her hand by her father, and at the end the gypsy queen appears at the window, trying to shoot Thaddeus, but she is foiled by the gypsy chief and herself falls.

The opera has often been given in Germany. Balfe having written a special overture for its production there, which was highly praised for its contrapuntal merit, says a reviewer of the time. For a production in Italian, Balfe wrote special recitations, though in the English production the dialogue is spoken. In 1869 Balfe presented the opera by invitation at the Theatre Lyrique in Paris.

The programs and press clippings on file at the library show Emma Abbott singing her prettiest in this time-worn old score, and Clara Louise Kellogg delighting people with "grand opera in English." The struggle to get grand opera in English has been a long one and is not yet fought out. The work of the Aborn company is forwarding the time when we shall be as high handed on this score and in all opera scores as the French people are, who will have everything in French. And then, too, we shall have music that fits the English language. For the genius of English is so different from the Latin languages at least, and even from German, that the phrasing of music for these languages will not permit words to be sung in their natural English order. Musical phrases, as a rule, develop toward the middle and fall away toward the close; English poetry has its phrases increasing in interest at the close, where most often a strong monosyllabic ends the line. Music for English words has to be wedded to the same rhythmical forms as English verse; otherwise the language is weakened and with this weakening comes a weakening of the musical effect. English songs must be a voicing of English verse. Then they have flavor and individuality.

MONITORIALS

By Nixon Waterman

THE "WHY" OF IT.

(The primary cause of the world-wide advance of prices since 1897 has been the increase in the gold supply.—Massachusetts Legislative Commission.)

Now all good folks who are too poor To keep the lean wolf from the door, And lack the coin to purchase meat And other high-priced things to eat, Will, as they nibble at their crusts, Be glad the tariff nor the trusts Have made them poor; for now they're told They're poor because there's too much gold!

The greatly increased attendance which President Taft's presence called to the Pittsburgh ball park may induce other club managers to offer him a free ticket whenever he will attend, and charge up the same to advertising expenses.

THE QUESTION.

He has hunted the lions fierce and strong, Hippo and rhinos, too, And now mid Europe's gay, glad throng, It's hip, hip, hip, hurroo!

And soon will the joyous horns and drums,

As he seeks his home again.

Play, "See, the conquering hero comes!"

And then? Ah, yes! What then?

There may be those who will find it difficult to decide whether the New Jersey school pupils who voted to forego the use of explosives on the coming Fourth of July and receive instead their price in cash to spend for other purposes, were actuated by a truly patriotic sentiment.

A PARADOX.

Hydon—Do I understand you to say that your son who is at college is contracting the habit of spending money? Seeke—Yes, strange as it may seem, he is not only contracting the money-spending habit but he is expanding it at the same time.

It is safe to say that if the spirit of Hamlet's father had cared to venture to stroll through the castle Kronberg the day that Mr. Roosevelt held forth in Elsinore, the former would not have stood a ghost of a show in attracting the crowd.

A STRANGER.

Hungry New Yorkers would be willing to pay a fresh price for bread several days old, no doubt, but there is no bread several days old in their city just now.

They say its father would not know it.

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A FLIRTATION.

The meter man who reads our meter

Thinks, from our maid, no girl is neater;

He plans to meet her when he can,

And she to meet her meter man.

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The "administration" railroad bill

Has been chopped, pruned and patched until

(Its greatly altered features show it)

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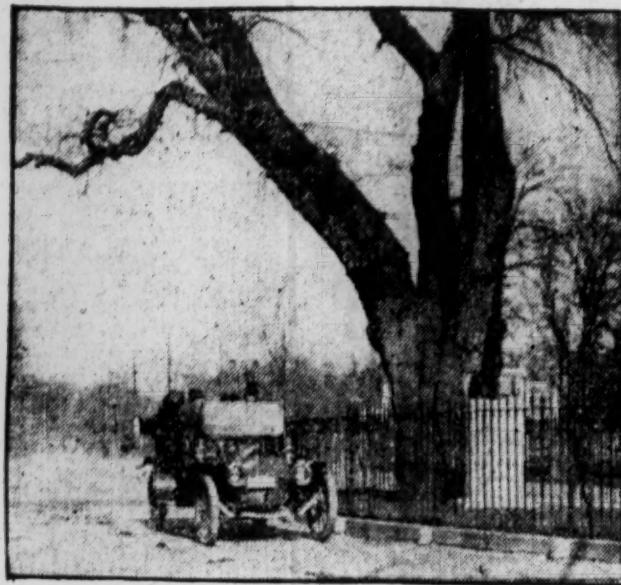
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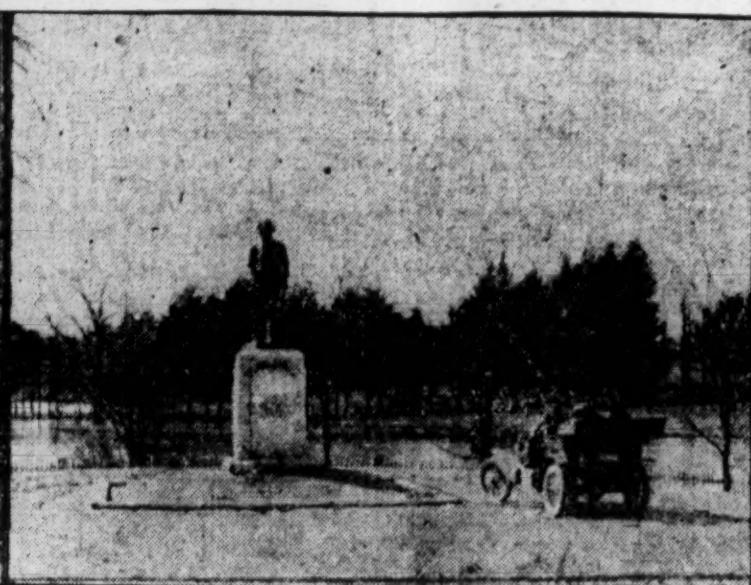
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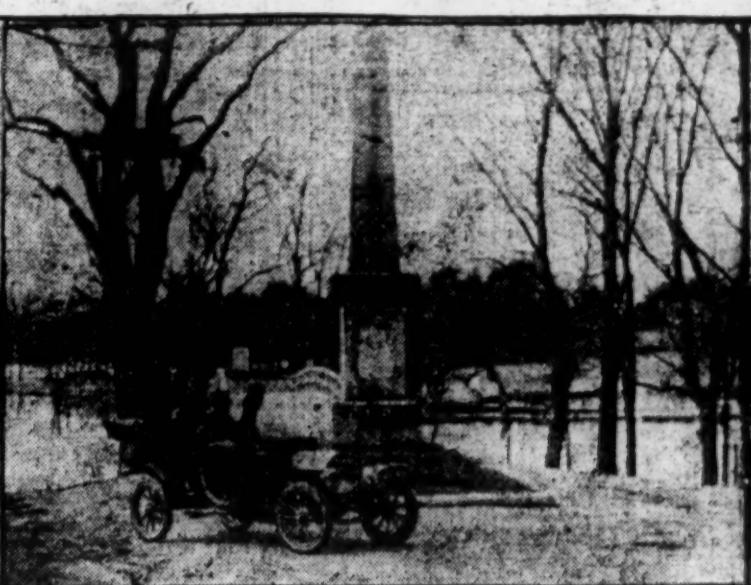
Route of Paul Revere's Ride Offers Delightful Auto Trip



THE WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE.



THE MINUTE MAN, CONCORD.



MONUMENT AT CONCORD BRIDGE.



STONE MARKING END OF RIDE IN LEXINGTON.

AUTO ENGINE FLEXIBILITY ABUSE IS TOLD BY EXPERT

Gives Advice to Drivers That Will Prevent Undue Strains on the Delicate Parts of Motor Mechanism—Gear Change Hints.

Flexibility is the most desirable feature of the modern automobile engine but probably is one that is occasionally greatly misused, says a writer in the Autocar.

It is all very well for the salesman to show how it is possible and easy to run the particular car he may be driving at a mile per hour on top speed and yet accelerate readily by merely opening the throttle, but this alternate crawling and jumping, possible by reason of the "flexible" engine, is not accomplished without undue wear and strain to various parts of the mechanism of the car.

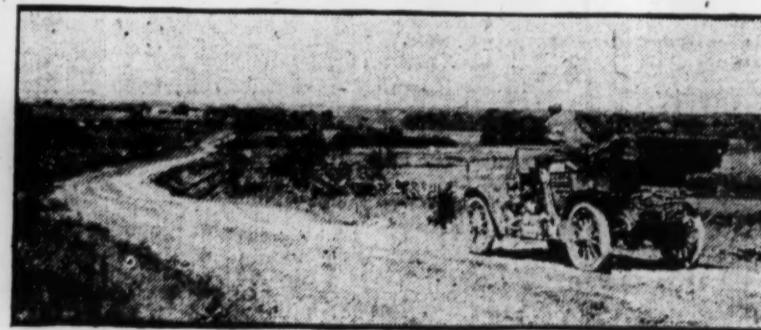
The object of this article is to point out to owners who are not already aware of it, and who have not given the question serious thought, the damage which may and generally does accrue by utilizing an engine's flexibility to too great an extent, to say nothing of the foolishness of actually abusing this, under certain circumstances, most desirable quality.

In the first place, consider the conditions obtaining in the engine of a car of average gear ratio and, say, 14 to 18 horsepower, pulling so hard that when nearing the top of a rise the revolutions per minute are down as low as 200 to 300. Admittedly the engine is not developing its power, but that is not the point. The torque is very irregular, and all the working parts of engine and transmission are being subjected to a series of separate and distinct hammerlike blows. The occupants of the car can feel each impulse due to the individual impulses in the engine, though unaware of the real cause of the vibration. But let those who are sufficiently au fait with the mechanism of a car consider for a moment, and they will agree that the wear, strains and stresses to which the bearings and connecting rods, shafts and couplings, gears and joints, to say nothing of the axles and wheels, are subjected, are positively abnormal.

When this condition occurs it is highly probable that the driver, in order to obtain the maximum power available, will have so adjusted his ignition that the combustion of the gases commences as early as possible on the firing stroke, without actually causing that distinct series of "knocks" which arises from the ignition being too far advanced. But even granting that a knock is not apparent, there is a likelihood of damage arising or excessive wear occurring other than that emanating from the uneven torque, and a very fleeting consideration will confirm this.

The average driver does not manipulate his ignition lever by finely graded movements; therefore when he finds, as he probably will when the engine begins to pull hard, that with the lever at a certain point the engine does not pull so well as when the lever is at another point more advanced, he will, more often than not, have allowed the lever to

Mapping Route for 1910 Glidden Tour



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ROSENWALD & WEIL
Chicago, Ill.
Please send me a list of dealers in
"Cheerful Clothes" and auto dusters in
my neighborhood.
Name _____ State _____

Does this Ideal Automobiling Weather Find You Outfitted With the Necessary Apparel to Thoroughly Enjoy Your Car?

We are showing a most complete assortment of Robes, Dusters, Caps, Goggles, Gloves, Coats ETC.

These goods are designed especially for us and embody many foreign ideas that are sure to appeal to the automobilist who desires quality, comfort and style.

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Name _____ State _____

For Sale Cheap
1909 Peerless Limousine
Run Less Than 5000 Miles
PIAT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 885 BOYLSTON STREET.

Collins & Fairbanks Co
383 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

NEW ELECTRIC AGENCY HERE

During the past week H. C. & C. B. Castle, Inc., of 885 Boylston street, have secured the agency for the Rauch & Lang electrics for Boston and vicinity. These electrics are well known to Bostonians as many of these cars have been sold here and are in constant daily use.

William C. Little, the factory representative of the Rauch & Lang Company, who will spend some time assisting the new agency, is very enthusiastic over the ideal road conditions in and around Boston. Pittsburgh and Kansas City have many more and much heavier grades than the hills in and about Boston, and the large number of electrics sold by their agencies in these and other cities in the West speak eloquently for the stability, popularity and economy of these cars.

The Rauch & Lang Carriage Company have been building high-grade vehicles for 58 years and their electrics embody the highest quality of workmanship and materials obtainable. The operation is the safest as well as the most simple of any electric pleasure vehicle manufactured. The Rauch & Lang Company manufacture electric pleasure vehicles ranging from the two-passenger stanhope to the six-passenger landau, and, with the exception of one car, all of the electrics displayed at their exhibition in the recent auto show in Boston, have been sold and delivered to residents of this city.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

May 7. From 7:19 p. m. to 4:03 a. m.
May 8. From 7:20 p. m. to 4:02 a. m.
May 9. From 7:21 p. m. to 4:00 a. m.
May 10. From 7:22 p. m. to 3:59 a. m.
May 11. From 7:23 p. m. to 3:58 a. m.
May 12. From 7:23 p. m. to 3:57 a. m.
May 13. From 7:23 p. m. to 3:56 a. m.
May 14. From 7:27 p. m. to 3:55 a. m.

EXCEEDS TWENTY MILES PER GALLON

A record was recently made on fuel consumption by a valveless Amplex car. A customer's car, which is owned by James Brown, treasurer of the Hotel & Railroad News Bureau, was used for this purpose. The tank was filled to the top and the car driven out the boulevard to Weston, then across country through Wellesley, climbing many hills and grades, ranging in speed from 20 to 45 miles per hour and making an average rate of speed about 30 miles per hour covering the distance of 28 miles. On refilling the tank it was found that only five quarts had been used, making an average of 22.4 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Mr. Turner, manager of the American Simplex Company, drove the car and feels very proud of his record, especially in view of the fact that they conservatively guarantee Amplex cars to travel between 10 and 12 miles to the gallon of gasoline. "It simply shows," says Mr. Turner, "what can be done with the Amplex car after one gets accustomed to handling it; 22.4 miles per gallon on a 50 horsepower car is very remarkable.

The route which he covered on that memorable night can be followed to a great extent at present, although there are several deviations from the original route, caused by the shutting in of highways since that time. It took Paul Revere about three hours to go over the course which can now be covered in a motor car in about one hour, and this could be made in faster time if the roads were straight enough to permit it.

The scenes of the ride are simply examples of a particularly interesting portion of our country contained in those six states at its northeastern extremity.

Moreover, there is no part of the country more famed for its picturesque beauty from the automobile tourist's standpoint, and over hundreds of miles of splendid highways in quaint old New England the motorist can secure more varied scenery and enjoy greater comfort in traveling than in almost any other section.

Its relation to old colonial times is particularly interesting and the patriotic scenes which were enacted there so many years ago will always thrill the true American. Recently a Boston automobile party in a Premier touring car started out to go over the route of Paul Revere's ride and to take photographs of the section through which he made his famous trip on horseback. It is now very difficult to try to cover the same course because of the changes which have been made from time to time. The old North church in Boston is probably the logical starting point inasmuch as it was there that Paul Revere had signals hung to notify his compatriots on the Charlestown shore, and not, as was generally thought, as a signal for himself. He rode to a point in Charlestown now occupied by coal docks, and then started off toward Lexington to give warning to Hancock and Adams who were stopping there. Although he was nearly captured by three officers of the British army almost before he was outside of Charlestown, he was able by expert horsemanship to elude his pursuers and succeeded in reaching Lexington, alarming the entire country as he rode.

The motoring party endeavored to follow his route, but the points once so famous in many instances are not now upon the traveled highway, and the idea of covering Paul Revere's ride completely in a motor car was given up. But the tourists were taken over some historically interesting ground, such as the bridge at Concord, where the first gun for American independence was fired; the spot on the Lexington road where Paul Revere was arrested and which is now marked by a large tablet; Sleepy Hollow at Concord, and other equally interesting points on the road to and from those famous villages just west of Boston along the route.

This is the spirit which the pathfinding crew for the 1910 Glidden tour. Throughout Texas the passengers throughout the country an item which told of a large purchase of automobiles by Texas cowboys. It was stated that the cowboy of the great Southwest was deserting his horse for the more modern gasoline buggy. Perhaps these reports were accepted only partially at the time that they were first made public. But they have been substantiated by the offi-

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BUNGALOWS



One of Many Styles

\$495.00

At this price, \$495.00, we will manufacture for you a bungalow like the one here shown, made according to our standard system of stucco or clapboard exterior, with walls four inches thick and the interior artistically finished.

These bungalows contain 2 bedrooms (with closets), living room, kitchen, bath and spacious porch.

Enjoy the summer in the privacy of your home.

OWN A BUNGALOW

When the summer is over you can pack it up and store it until the next year.

(Many Styles to Select From)

Quick delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for descriptive matter.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
511-512 TREMONT TEMPLE BUILDING

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC

RUGS

We believe that we speak conservatively (and we say it in all seriousness) when we state that we would not be able to take care of all the business that would come to us could we quickly bring the majority of the readers of this advertisement to a realization of the fact that their dollars will do more for them here than elsewhere.

It's only a matter of time when we will convince them, for we are convincing some every day.

And it is not surprising if some hesitate to take our statements, relative to our ability to show a saving in their purchases, at their face value, when for years so large a majority of merchants have been advertising that they sell cheaper than anyone else.

The buying advantages we possess as a wholesale house together with our wholesale location (one block from Washington Street and Temple Place), carrying a very low rent, have a marked influence on our prices.

The buying advantages we possess as a wholesale house together with our wholesale location (one block from Washington Street and Temple Place), carrying a very low rent, have a marked influence on our prices.

K.R. Lane & Co.
34-38 Chauncy Street
Directly Opposite Avon Street,

CARPETS LINOLEUMS

QUAINT FURNITURE



Well made, well finished pieces in excellent taste, particularly for summer homes—Inexpensive, too.
Natural birch, mahogany finish, white enamel beds, four-poster beds—also dressing tables, cheval mirrors and sommiers to match.

Morris & Butler
97 SUMMER STREET.

Charge Accounts
Solicited

FASHIONS AND

Using Lace on All Garments

LACE probably has never been used so generally and for such a large variety of purposes as at the present time. The touch of lace is evident on almost every part of woman's costume.

Lace has left the ballroom and the boudoir, and can be seen on the streets in irresistible combination with different parts of an outdoor costume.

Few things seem to escape the fascinating frill, and the wearers may revel in it to their hearts' delight. It is used as an undersleeve for broadcloth street gowns. *Four lace* is gathered into a velvet ribbon band and a ruffle of lace falls over the hand.

Even the hat is under the spell of the lace. The lace has been pleated and is used to outline the velvet buckle form on the front of the hat. There is a certain freshness supplied by lace in this instance; and, moreover, a continuation is possible by the removal of the lace and a return after cleaning.

Lace is also used to fill the space between the lapels of the short coat. Net edged with gold lace falls in a bequim plisse.

Blue and white checked linen frocks are made beautiful by the insertion of very coarse Cluny motifs.

The breastplate on a curiously cut model with the new high bolero effect is of Cluny.

The sleeve panels repeat the design of a skirt panel on each side of the lower skirt that holds in the gathered portion of the side gores, hinting a slight pannier.

When Cluny lace is inserted, it is merely placed upon the finished model, sewed around its edges with fine stitches, and the material beneath it is cut away and the edge rolled.

Old Glove Markings

The meaning of the three marks on the back of a glove and the clocks on a stocking were two of the little mysteries of dress explained at a lecture in London recently on clothes.

The lecturer said that the three marks on the back of a glove correspond to the four-pointed pieces between the fingers, and in olden days these pieces were continued along the back of the hand, braid being used to conceal the seams.

A somewhat similar origin was assigned to the ornamental clock on the stocking. In the days when stockings were made of cloth—the seams came where the clocks do now, the ornamentation then being used to hide the seams.

The useless little bow in the leather band lining a man's hat is a survival of the time when a hat was made by taking a piece of leather, boring two holes through it and drawing it up with a piece of string. The uniform of a modern page boy can be traced back to the costume fashionable for little boys in the first years of Queen Victoria's reign.—Toronto Mail and Express.

If the parasol can be fastened or held out of doors for this final operation it will best be rinsed by turning the hose on it full force, both inside and out. If a particle of soap is allowed to remain in the fabric it will turn yellow in the sun.

Let it dry without touching. Linen and silk will stand this laundering very well, but any chiffon laundering there may be, needless to say, must be removed.

Beauty of Parasol

Did you ever stop to think how very finished a costume is if a parasol be added?

Handbags fill a certain place, of course, boas or marabout, lace ruffles of chiffon ruching can do much, but to add just the touch that can not be resisted there is nothing at all that can take the place of a parasol.

There is only one way to clean a parasol without stretching the material.

First lash the handle firmly to a post—the bedpost will serve the purpose—and then scrub with a rough piece of toweling or a soft brush and warm suds.

Pay particular attention to the strand down the center where the fold comes when closed. Now mop it off with clear water, being careful not to touch it again with the hands.

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Avoid Too Many Clothes

It is a great mistake to have too many garments at one time. People who dress well on moderate means never do this.

They have what they need, take good care of their belongings, and mend them when necessary. When their clothes wear out they buy new ones, but they never care to have large stocks of clothes. Large supplies of underclothing are only an anxiety. They need constant attention, or they get out of order. If laid away for a long time they may become useless.

Yet good housewives are still careful to have a sufficiency of underclothing, because it is quite as great a mistake to have too few garments of one kind as to have too many.

People who have exactly what they require for a change, and no more, always get into difficulties when their clothes begin to wear out, because they constantly have to mend them. And it should also be remembered that linen, cotton and flannel wear longer when they have an occasional rest between their periods of service.

Saving Stocking Wear

A great deal of time and trouble is saved and the lives of stockings doubled if the toes and heels are run with mending silk, or even with cotton, before they are worn, says the Indianapolis Star.

Silk will not shrink as mending wool does, and it is not nearly so bulky.

Washing, too, has a great deal to do with the wear of stockings. They should first of all be well shaken in order to remove any dust and then soaked for 15 minutes in a lather of warm water and soap to which a little ammonia has been added.

Next make a fresh lather of soap and water and squeeze the stockings in this. Rinse in two lots of warm water, dry and press with a moderately hot iron before they are quite dry.

Never use soda for socks or stockings; it injures the color.

**Don't use too much.
One tablespoonful
is enough for
three full
plates**

Remember

Dart's Pulverized
peas and beans is the
solid, concentrated food
part of ripe, juicy peas and beans
and nothing else. A tablespoonful contains as
much real food and more of the delicate,
luscious flavor than a quart of dried peas and beans.

Dart's
Pulverized Peas and Beans

(FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS)
Green Pea, Yellow Pea, White Bean, Black Turtle Bean and Lentil.

Every housekeeper knows the time it takes and the drudgery involved in preparing dried peas for soup. "Dart's" new process enables you to buy the only valuable part of the pea or bean, put up in a handy package, with over half the preliminary work already done. All that is left for you to do is to mix with a little water, season and boil for an hour.

TRY A PACKAGE. For sale at all grocers, 15¢ a package.

On receipt of One Dollar we will express
prepaid five full packages, one of each kind

DART CEREAL CO.

Mills: Flemington, N. J.
105-106 Hudson Street, New York

THE JUNE BRIDE



THE coming of June, the time when orange blossoms scent the air and the approaching wedding day bestirs thoughts of my lady's trousseau, urges upon the bride-to-be the necessity of haste to complete her wardrobe in time.

One of the most important questions to be decided is that of the dress.

One of the most charming dresses for the June bride exhibited by the Jordan Marsh Company is shown in the accompanying cut. This gown comes in crepe de chine. The bodice is embroidered with lace and undersleeves of brilliant tissue lace, while the skirt is draped in train.

There are other handsome styles in muslin, crepe de chine, lace and all-over embroidered net.

The prices quoted this year for these neatly tailored gowns are unusually reasonable.

Safety Pins for Eyes

After sewing the hooks on to the placket of a skirt, fasten tiny safety pins on the opposite side, underneath. These form capital eyes, do not tear out the material, and are much easier to get in just the right place than are the eyes that have to be sewed on.

Shirtwaist Gown



Homes in the Country

In planning to beautify a farmhouse the first point is to get rid of the impression that it costs a great deal of money to make a country home beautiful, says the Los Angeles Herald. Often times a country home can be made very attractive by a little personal trouble with no large expenditure or care. One of the first things to do is to clean up the place. A little order in arranging the front yard, and back yard as well, can get rid of any confusion. Once the grounds are cleaned up it remains only for a little system to be inaugurated in keeping things in place to have the grounds remain clean.

So far as landscape planting is concerned, most country homes are so situated as to have views of natural landscapes that are in themselves beautiful. Sometimes it is necessary only to clear out a few trees, opening up vistas, to give views from the windows and porches to distant hillsides or water-courses, in order to secure beautiful landscape effects. In planting shade trees immediately about the house it is well to group them in such a way that one may see out between the groups over the surrounding landscape.

Fruit for Dessert

Smart hostesses are now serving fruit for dessert and almost entirely supplanting all the cake and pastry which heretofore has been on the menu.

Fruit at this time of the year is particularly enjoyable as dessert and is really a decided relish from the heavier desserts of the winter season. Italian and French chefs always serve fruit at the end of the dinner, and in England fruit is almost the cornerstone of the dining table.

Street Etiquette

It is no longer considered proper for married people to walk arm in arm in the streets, and only when it is absolutely necessary should a woman accept the offer of a man's arm.

Frivolous

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THE HOUSEHOLD

Hints on the Reweaving Of Old Carpets Into Rugs

WHILE it is generally known that old carpets can be rewoven into handsome, serviceable rugs, there are a few housekeepers to whom this information may be of benefit, says the Memphis News-Sentinel.

To begin with, any kind of carpet can be utilized. Those that can be rewoven into serviceable rugs that can be used on both sides are Brussels and ingrain. Carpets that make up on one side only are velvets, moquettes, Axminsters and Wiltons.

Smyrna rugs, when not too much worn, can be used by combining with carpet and adding cheville. This process is done entirely by hand, an extra charge of 25 cents a square yard is made, but the result is usually a beautiful rug.

Brussels and ingrain cannot be united in the same rug. They must be woven separately. To calculate how many square yards of rug can be produced from an old carpet one must figure as follows:

Six running yards or eight pounds of Brussels carpet will make one square yard of rug. Allowances must be made for worn-out and threadbare parts. When such exist one to three yards more must be added to the amount as stated above in order to get a rug of the desired size.

Pieces as small as one inch wide and 12 inches long can be used. Should the length of the old carpet fall short of the amount necessary forrewinding into a rug of desired size, then the quantity can be made up by the weaver, who charges five cents a pound for carpet cuttings, which are usually in stock. This is a convenience.

Handsome rag rugs can be woven from old cotton and woolen rags. To prepare these for weaving the rags should be cut into strips an inch wide, lapping the ends, one over the other, and winding down. Next wind into balls. It requires a pound and a half to make one square yard.

New women, perhaps, known that old, soiled faded chenille curtains and draperies can be woven into handsome reversible rugs, but this is not done at a house where the carpets are undertaken. It requires five pounds to make one square yard, which, roughly estimated, is usually the weight of one curtain. Rugs from old carpets can be woven plain or with borders, and with plain or fringed ends, as the customer wishes.

Cool Housefurnishing

A HOUSE occupied during the summer should have entirely different furnishings from one used in winter, as in warm weather rooms that are crowded seem close and hot. For in warm weather every one wants light, airy appearing rooms—the exact opposite of snug, cozy fittings so desirable when the days are cold. Color, too, has much to do with the cool effect, and a woman who is so fortunate as to possess a summer home should select no heating colors, such as are reds and dark blues. A touch of brown has the desirable effect of heightening the coolness of certain light colors. A brown chair, for example, emphasizes the green shade in which room may be done, and with yellow a touch of brown is desirable. But brown walls, excellent in winter, are to be avoided for summer houses, as dark greens.

Light green and yellow, also gray, are the three colors best suited to cool schemes of decoration for country or seashore homes. When the house is out of town and is to be lived in all the time, certain combinations may be so worked as to be excellent at all seasons.

A living room done in a yellow gold is no longer expensive, and is artistic and cool. There is yellow gold grass cloths and plain dull gold papers, no longer expensive, though when first made the latter was costly. Some of these have bronze effect that is beautiful. Some self-toned designs are pretty, but nothing is better than plain grounds, the shade being dull and not bright.

This is on the walls of the living room in a house just being finished, and the window hangings are charming. They are white draperies of lawn, having a band of Valenciennes lace an inch wide heading a hem two inches wide. A four-inch ruffle having one lace band and a lace edge an inch wide goes down the edge and across the bottom. They are draped with a "sash" of lawn with frilled ends. The sash is five inches wide.

Hanging straight over these draperies are silk tape curtains in gold color. They have been embroidered by the owner with designs not larger than the palm of the hand. All the designs are yellow. The furniture is white, with exception of two brown chairs and cushions and covers are yellow or white.—Pittsburg Sun.

Fresh New Hints From Home-Makers

Peach stains may be easily removed by soaking in sweet milk an hour before washing.

For most fruit stains, pour boiling water rough the spots.

For chocolate, cacao or tea stains, wash in cold water.

Cover grass stains with cream of tartar, wet with cold water and place in the sun.

Stove blacking, if mixed with a little ammonia, will have a brighter luster and will not burn.

Lecture to Farmers' Wives

The University of Missouri has detailed a working student of the home economics department lecture to the farmers' wives, the object being to help the women and girls interested in bettering the work and the lessening of the drudgery of the country homes.—Exchange.

Household Hints

The annoyance of creaking drawers can be eliminated by rubbing common soap upon the top, sides and bottom of each.

Creaking hinges on anything should be well oiled, while the grating noise of a sewing machine can be overcome in a similar manner.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.



HOUSE GOWN OR WRAPPER.

The morning gown that closes at the left of the front is one of the latest and it is always a graceful and satisfactory model. This one is made all in one, held at the waist line by a belt, or ribbon, as preferred. The neck can be finished as illustrated or with a collar, and in place of the three-quarter full sleeves long plain ones can be used if better liked. A pretty bordered washable material makes this one, but all the simple fabrics that are adaptable to morning wear are appropriate.

6650—House Gown or Wrapper 34 to 44 bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 24 or 27, 6 1/4 yards 32 or 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yards of banding.

Six running yards or eight pounds of Brussels carpet will make one square yard of rug. Allowances must be made for worn-out and threadbare parts. When such exist one to three yards more must be added to the amount as stated above in order to get a rug of the desired size.

Pieces as small as one inch wide and 12 inches long can be used. Should the length of the old carpet fall short of the amount necessary forrewinding into a rug of desired size, then the quantity can be made up by the weaver, who charges five cents a pound for carpet cuttings, which are usually in stock. This is a convenience.

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SOME TRIED RECIPES.

VEAL LOAF.

Three pounds of veal, both fat and lean. Chop fine with one half pound of pork, eight small crackers rolled, two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, 1 1/2 tablespoonsfuls of salt, two teaspoonsfuls of pepper, a little nutmeg.

Work all well together in a loaf, put bits of butter on top, grate over cracker ends. Bake slowly two hours and when cold cut in slices.

This loaf may be made of beef instead of veal if preferred.

SPANISH OMELET.

Take six eggs, one medium sized tomato or a half cup canned tomato, a small onion minced fine, a dash of black pepper, three tablespoons of milk, four or five mushrooms, a quarter of a pound of bacon chopped fine; a saltspoon of salt

and a green pepper, also minced.

Cut the bacon into small pieces and fry until brown. Add the tomato, mushrooms, onion and pepper, chopped fine, and stir and cook 15 minutes. Beat the eggs vigorously and season with salt and pepper. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the omelette pan and let it melt, tipping the pan so that the sides are well greased. Pour in the eggs, stirred with the milk, and shake over quick fire until set. Now pour quickly the mixture from the other fryingpan over the omelette, fold over once and turn into the center of a heated platter. Sprinkle with a little minced parsley and serve at once.

ROLLED APPLE DUMPLING.

Make a rich baking powder biscuit dough, roll out in a thin sheet, cover thickly with chopped apples, roll up compactly, then cut into slices about two inches thick. Place in well greased baking pan, not too close together and pour over the following: Mix one tablespoonful of flour with one cupful of sugar, add one cupful of boiling water, stirring until it boils and thickens smoothly. Flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon. Bake with a good-sized window and shelves and drawers below.

In many city houses all pantries and cupboards should have doors, glass preferred, in front of shelves, to keep out the dust, which in congested localities is flying all the time. The doors are important if the pantry is located between the kitchen and the dining-room and is also made a passageway to the front part of the house. The country home is not so exposed to dust, but it often happens that more flies gain entrance to the farm house than the town in town.

The pantry of today is finished in oiled or varnished wood or white enamel paint. The shelves are not covered with paper, but are kept clean by frequent wiping with a damp cloth, while brass hooks of various sizes hold things that can be hung out of the way. The kitchen dresser, with shelves and glass doors and a space below for cooking utensils, is a great convenience. The dingy pot closet has disappeared along with iron stove-ware, and hidden plumbing.

BUTTER KUCHEN.

Beat half a pound of butter and a quarter of a pound of castor sugar to a cream. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs and the white of one. Then work in slowly half a pound of flour and a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon. Grease and flour some small square tins and fill them with the mixture. Cover with split almonds and crushed loaf sugar, then bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Monograms on Linen

The engaged girl who is leisurely preparing her home and table linen may be glad to know that the monogram is now worked in the center of table napkins instead of in one corner, as formerly. To show it the napkin is folded in three folds lengthwise and then in three crosswise, thus bringing the napkin in the center of a square as the napkin is placed on the table.—Harper's Bazaar.

Pantry Planning Of Today

IT is interesting to note where economy is first considered in house planning. After an opportunity to look over a large number of new houses of varying cost, I believe that the pantry is the first point at which a saving is made, says Alice E. Whitaker, in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Any pinching in size or appointments of the bathroom is represented by the whole family, but the housewife is less likely to grumble at a small or inconvenient pantry, especially if she gives up this part of the house to a maid.

In many city houses, attractive and convenient in almost every way, and especially in flats, the apology for a pantry is a closet without light or ventilation. This arrangement is a long remove from the pantries and storerooms of our grandmothers, but they did not buy potatoes by the quart or meat by the pound or less. In their day the family was poor, indeed, that did not buy flour by the barrel, butter by the tub and vegetables by the bushel. Today the ice chest and a narrow closet contain all the food on hand, and it is the exception now to find, in the newly-built house, a convenient pantry with a good-sized window and shelves and drawers below.

In city houses all pantries and cupboards should have doors, glass preferred, in front of shelves, to keep out the dust, which in congested localities is flying all the time. The doors are important if the pantry is located between the kitchen and the dining-room and is also made a passageway to the front part of the house. The country home is not so exposed to dust, but it often happens that more flies gain entrance to the farm house than the town in town.

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Wash Petticoats

If you expect to make your own petticoats select white muslin, blue chambrey, tan chambrey, white insertion or unbleached muslin, and gingham for bands. In making the unbleached muslin petticoat cut the skirt in gores and attach a flounce. Trim the flounce with a narrow band of gingham and head it with a fold of gingham. Both materials will wash nicely. In selecting a muslin by all means eliminate lime-filled. It is cheap and soon turns yellow. If a ruffle of Swiss embroidery is used select the kind with small notched edges and it will be less liable to tear. If faces are wanted the valenciennes are durable, but a heavier linen variety can be used over and over again. For a chambrey petticoat a net ruffle gives a pretty effect. Curtains net will serve the purpose. Hem it and head the hem with a very narrow fold of petticoat material. Three small bands look pretty on it. A serviceable petticoat is made of black or navy near silk. It wears well, has a bias silk and may be washed.—Detroit News Tribune.

Chat About Girdles

Of yearly interest to the mothers who make pretty afternoon frocks for their daughters is the subject of the girdle to be worn with the sheer muslin gown.

The girdle is good this year and it belongs alike to the dance frock and to the simple afternoon dress of lawn. It is made of plain or fancy ribbon, or bias silk or liberty satin.

Ribbons vary from glossy taffeta in some plain color to brocades and moires and those of gauzy fabric, embroidered.

The girdle is made either as a crushed belt or as one form of sash, but its primary purpose is to give a note of color to the white garment or of contrast to the white garment.

Careful observation of the girdle will enable the home dressmaker to copy the most elaborate.

Trimming for Shields

The girl who wears transparent blouses should have her shields lace trimmed. Shields of fine muslin have a deep insertion and frill of valenciennes or chun lace at all edges. They may be bought or easily made at home. If tied around the arm with ribbon, still another dainty touch is added.

4-Room Cottage

10x12 FEET, STRONGLY BUILT.

\$540.00

Freight paid East of Mississippi river. If you like out-of-door life investigate our plan of supplying you with a nest, strong, strongly constructed portable house and your furniture. Take it to the shore of mountains and be comfortably housed all summer. Springfield Portable Houses are built on architecturally treated lines. Stand the weather perfectly. Guaranteed for 10 years.

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No. 15-16x20 Cottage, also Kitchen Ell 7x12. Price \$540.

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You must taste these toothsome fish to appreciate their excellent flavor. RAINBOW BRAND IMPORTED SARDINES are so irresistibly delicious that even the most jaded appetite will respond—linger and enjoy.

RAINBOW BRAND IMPORTED SARDINES.—The sardine chancerel most prized that win the heart of every epicure. Only the most perfect fish, selected from the choicest catch, cured by a secret process in strict conformity to sanitary requirements and packed in pure Olive Oil of the highest excellence in the distinctive round can. Tender, wholesome, nourishing; absolutely the only Sardines packed under the direct supervision of an expert chemist.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR QUICK SPREADS, PARTIES, LUNCHEONS, ETC. SERVE RIGHT FROM CAN. Ask your Grocer for Rainbow Brand Imported Sardines.

If he does not stock them, send us your name and address, with your grocer's name and 25c., and we will send you a medium-sized package. (Large family size, 40c.)

DE LONG, SEAMAN CO., 156 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Think of Last Summer-

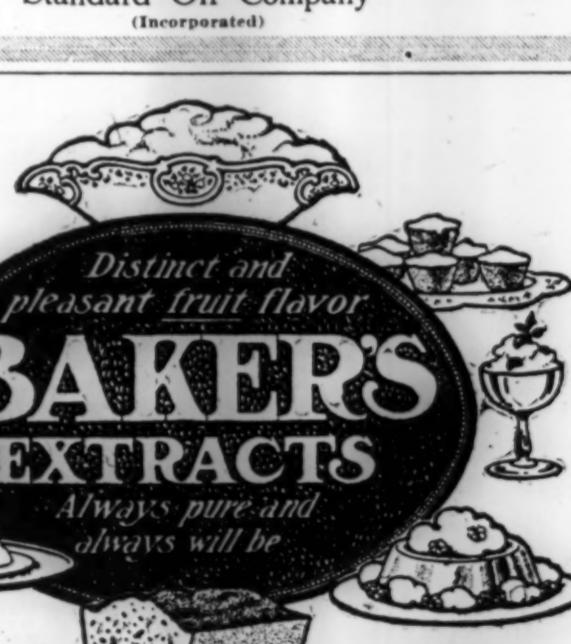
You can remember days when the heat inside your kitchen was so great you could hardly bear it. With the right stove you would have made a better hostess. Do away with this. Don't put up with the drudgery of a coal range. You can have a clean, cool, pleasant kitchen. The range.

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove



does away with all drudgery of cooking. Why should you be a slave to a coal range when you can have an Oil Cook-Stove that is cheaper than coal, cleaner than coal, doesn't "smell," doesn't smoke, lights instantly, can be put out instantly, leaves no ashes, and doesn't heat the kitchen. With one of these stoves you can boil, bake or roast the most elaborate dinner. You can change from a slow to a quick fire, or the other way about, by simply turning a wick. Apply a match, and instantly the heat from an intense blue flame shoots upward through the turquoise-blue enamel chimneys to the bottom of pot, kettle or oven—but nowhere else. The stove has every convenience that can be thought of. Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping food and dishes hot, drop shelves to hold coffee or traps, towel rack; in fact every convenience possible.

The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the Standard Oil Company (Incorporated).



Castle Brand Cream Olive Oil

Castile Brand Cream Olive Oil is "Virgin Oil" or oil exuded under natural conditions from ripe olives. It is not "pressed oil." Used once it becomes the criterion by which all other oils are judged. Why not use it yourself—'tis the best.

If your grocer will not supply you, write direct to us and we will ship you, express prepaid, east of the Mississippi, at the following prices:

1 Qt. 1.00 1/2 Gal. 1.85 1 Gal. 3.25

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Your advertisement to 4330 B. B.
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will call to discuss advertising

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REAL ESTATE



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Desirable Summer Residence
FOR SALE

Combined with productive farm 10 acres; large amount fruit, shrubbery, flowers; delightfully situated 1/2 mile out B. & A. R. R. Large house, 15 rooms and 3 baths; gas, town water; farmer's house 9 rooms; large barn; 28 tons hay; 450 bushels apples season; pears, cherries, quince, small fruits. See it and will appreciate a country home.

ADDRESS S. H. SKILTON,

99 State St., Boston.

CHAPIN'S ILLUSTRATED FARM GUIDE postpaid, describing dairy farm 30 miles from Boston, its location, and you never saw such a bargain. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston.

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CAMBRIDGE, THREE-FAMILY BARNS—Recently put in A1 condition, painted and painted; tenants neat and clean. Good fishing, rowing, motor boating, sandy beach, safe bathing, shady walks, beautiful driveways. Lots are selling to desirable people. Make appointment to inspect property. Title by Mass. Title Guaranty Co. Write, phone or call Handy to Boston on Two Car Lines and B. & M. R. R.

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5 1/2 ACRE BUYS BANCH AND STOCK, 25

sections, all fenced, above quarantine, 90 per cent, all land, abundance water. M. S. DICKSON, Santa Rosalia, Chih., Mexico.

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Your advertisement to 4380 B. B.
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will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

CHARLES M. CONANT
Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance

640-641-642 Old South Bldg., Phones: Main 4123, Camb. 177

BILLERICA—Farm of 90 acres, 8 miles from Boston, large barns, good apple trees and other fruit; handy to steam and electric cars. A great bargain.

READING—Village farm, 2 1/2 acres land, fruit trees of all kinds, new house of 8 rooms, h. & b. rooms, handy to depot, schools and stores. Electric power passes the place. Price \$3500, on easy terms.

COCHITuate—Country home, 2 1/2 acres land, with fruit trees of all kinds; house 7 rooms, hot water, heat, furnace, large henry; handy to electric power. The price is a bargain at \$3500 and easy terms.

FARM WITH MILK ROUTE—In splendid town 40 miles out, 40 acres, keeping 10 cows (in summer 15 to 18 cows) and 3 horses; sells 150 to 200 quarts of milk daily; rents 100 houses, income \$600 to \$2500 yearly; first-class buildings—attractive house, large barn, hen houses with cemented floors, ice house full of ice. Price \$3500, including milk route and wagons, cows, horses, farming machines, tools, etc.

NANTASKET—For sale or to rent, summer cottage, 7 rooms and bath, all furnished; observation tower and all the conveniences. Can be bought at a bargain.

SEASIDE LOTS—Some very choice summer home-sites at Battery Heights, Hull, near Pemberton, at low prices, on easy terms. This is a rare opportunity. Don't miss it!

HOME-SITES—2 1/2 miles from Boston, 8 minutes by railroad and 20 minutes by auto. Right on the beautiful Fellsway! Reasonable prices for this choice section.

NORTH SHORE—Several furnished houses, and also two large lots of land houses, and also two large lots of land for home-sites for home-sites.

SEASIDE LOTS—On Metropolitan boulevard at Quincy bay, 5 1/2 miles from South Station, 12 minutes from South station; 82 trains daily; fare, 5 rides, 38 cents; 7 1/2 cents to 25 cents per foot.

E. J. BALL, Owner, 594 Columbia Road, Dorchester. Telephone 773 Dor., 10 A. M.

FOR SALE
Houses suitable for dwellings and business.

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BEACON ST., NEAR ARLINGTON ST.

Brownstone front house. Price reasonable.

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Several fine houses at reasonable prices.

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445 Marlboro St.

Furnished 31 foot front house with kitchen ell on first floor.

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FOR SALE—NO TRADE—A TEN-ACRE

FARM RANCH IN CANYON CITY, COLORADO; WELL SET TO ALL KINDS OF FARMING, WITH 1000 ACRES OF WATER RIGHT. FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS LESLIE W. THAYER, VICTOR, COLO.

FOR SALE—New House, gas and elec. light fixtures, h. w. floors throughout; will paper to suit; 9 rooms and bath; very light, airy, with or without baths, or rooms being permanent from June 20. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.

Stefano Radice, 34 Atlantic ave. Harry Brown, 368 Cambridge st. A. F. Smith, 677 Washington st. G. A. Hart, 475 Columbus ave. F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st. Arthur C. Lane, 36 Charles st. Jennifer C. Lane, 104 Charles st. C. H. Gibbs & Co., 1751 Washington. P. E. Richardson, 533 Tremont st. Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON.

H. L. Bussey, 100 Harrison st. A. Cawthron, 312 Meridian st. Richard McDonald, 50 Meridian st. Miss J. Anna Taylor, 278 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Howard Friend, 109 Bradstreet st. T. A. Kenney, 707 West Broadway. S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.

J. W. Dunn, 50 Franklin st. AMHERST.

Howes & Allen, 14 Mass st. ANDOVER.

O. F. Chase, 111.

ARLINGTON.

Arlington News Company.

ATLLEBORO.

L. H. Cooper, 111.

AYER.

Sherwin & Company.

BEVERLY.

Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON.

E. F. Perry, 353 Washington st.

BROOKLINE.

W. D. Palmer, 100 Washington st.

BROOKLYN.

George C. Holmes, 55 Main st.

CAMBRIDGE.

F. L. Bunker, 565 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON.

B. Louis, 270 Harrison st.

CHELSEA.

Jas. Blandford, 125 Harrison st.

South Boston, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 3 Washington ave.

DANVERS.

Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE.

D. B. Shattuck, 270 Harrison st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE.

James W. Hinnebusch, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN.

S. A. Wilcox, 51 Main st.

CHARLESSTOWN.

B. H. Hunt, 1460 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT.

M. B. French, 435 Broadway.

J. H. Macdonald, 100 Harrison st.

FAULKNER.

L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG.

Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN.

J. W. Bachelder.

FOREST HILLS.

C. G. Ogle, Hyde Park ave.

GLoucester.

Frank M. Shattuck, 114 Main st.

HAVERHILL.

William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON.

Charles G. Brooks, 23 Main st.

Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

LAWRENCE.

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER.

A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL.

G. C. Prince & Son, 103 Merrimac st.

MARLBOROUGH.

B. N. Breed, 33 Main square.

MALDEN.

L. P. Russell, 51 Main st.

MANCHESTER.

L. W. Floyd, 51 Main st.

MEDFORD.

W. C. Morris, 100 Harrison st.

Frank H. Peck, 134 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILL SIDE.

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

WEST MEDFORD.

N. E. Wilbur, 100 Harrison st.

MELROSE.

George L. Lawrence.

C. E. Cushing.

NEW BEDFORD.

G. L. Briggs, 101 Purchase st.

NEWBURYPORT.

Fowles Newell company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND.

W. C. Bailey, 245 Pearl st. Winter Hill.

H. W. Leach, 305 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.

G. H. Miner & Co.

STONEHAM.

A. W. Rice.

THE NEWTONS.

W. P. Briggs, 273 Wash. st. Newton.

C. H. Stacey, 1241 Center st. Newton.

George A. Harrington, Cole's block, 386 C. H. Stacey, 1241 Center st. Newton.

T. A. Gelst, 261 Washington st. Newton.

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

E. S. Ball, 606 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

WAVERLEY.

W. J. Keeler, 111 Harrison st.

WEST SOMERVILLE.

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WEYMOUTH.

C. H. Smith.

WOBURN.

Moore & Parker.

WORCESTER.

F. A. Easton, Company, corner Main and Pleasant st.

CONNECTICUT.

BIRDEPORT.

Bridgeport News Company, 248-250 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN.

The Connecticut News Company, 204-206 State st.

MAINE.

HANCOCK—O. C. Bean.

BATH—L. B. Sweet & Co.

LEWISTON.

N. D. Estes, 118 Libbey st.

POLENDON.

J. W. Peterson, 17 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD.

WESTERLY.

A. C. Spalding & Trow.

PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-

necticut st.

RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLY—A. N. Nash.

VERMONT.

NEWPORT.

C. F. Bigelow, Bigelow's Pharmacy.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

APPRENTICES

for various

trades;

\$4-\$6 per

week.

BOSTON.

12

ARTMATURE

AND

FIELD

WINDERS

wanted;

experience

on either

either

one

or

both.

12

BELL BOYS

and

ele

ators

wanted;

experience

in

business

and

work

12

BELT

WEAVER

wanted;

experience

in

business

and

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CIVIL ENGINEER, roofer, age 24, \$500 month; mention No. 2869. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK for summer resort, speaking English, French, German, desires position by May 15; best references. M. HALL, room 318, 88 Bond st., Boston.

CLERK, 20, single, desires position; has knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; high school graduate; best references. A. J. WELANSKY, 997 Boylston st., Boston.

CLERK, 22, single, desires position; high school graduate, city or town; best references. M. WADESWORTH, 501 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

CLERKS (1000) all kinds; \$6 to \$20 per week; best of references and experience; good references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK, 22, single, desires position; has knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; high school graduate; best references. A. J. WELANSKY, 997 Boylston st., Boston.

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COACHMAN and chauffeur desires position; 5 years experience; can run any car; good references. CHARLES HOPKINS, 25 Hudson St., Cambridge, Mass.

COACHMAN-CHAUFFEUR wishes situation with private family; good driving and also chauffeur; can furnish good reference. DANIEL MACASKILL, 29 Yarmouth st., Boston.

COLLECTOR, 24, desires position with bank or insurance establishment; best references. O. E. KNIGHT, 418 Mass. ave., Boston.

COLLECTOR—Man 8 yrs. in present position; desires employment. In Boston or vicinity; best of references. O. E. KNIGHT, 418 Mass. ave., Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT to gentlewoman desires position; no objections to traveling; best of reference. THOMAS COOPER, 138 Humphrey st., Swampscott, Mass.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN, age 30; mention No. 2852. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DENTIST, graduate, registered Mass., desires position; has had office experience. M. S. Morris, Oneida st., Boston.

DRAYMAN, clerk, are 22, \$15-\$18 week; mention No. 2856. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

draughtsman, has some experience. JOHN B. MAYER, 296A Summer st., Somerville, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN wants steady position; same or similar line; 12 years' experience; references. W. A. DAVIDSON, 12 Nixed st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN wants position; 15 years' experience; understands installing and maintaining of A. C. and D. C. generators and machinery. Address R. G. Monitor, 100 Tremont st., Boston.

EMPLOYEE, 20, desired by man (40); good references; and has ability; willing worker. CARLE BARDELLI, room 11, 173 Elliot st., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT desired by man (40); good references; and has ability; willing worker. BROOKS, 16 Everett st., Somerville, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN wants position; 15 years' experience; understands installing and maintaining of A. C. and D. C. generators and machinery. Address R. G. Monitor, 100 Tremont st., Boston.

EMPLOYEE, 20, desired by man (40); good references; and has ability; willing worker. CARLE BARDELLI, room 11, 173 Elliot st., Boston.

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Supplies for the Women Folk

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



MOORE'S MURESICO

Is the Acknowledged Standard
WALL and CEILING
FINISH

Used in more paint shops throughout the U. S. than all other Kalsomines combined. The SATISFIED PAINTER will tell the reason. Supplied by ALL DEALERS as follows:

16 TINTS, 16 COLORS and WHITE Beautiful, Sanitary, Economical. Can be used over wall paper. Ask your Dealer or Painter for Tint and Color Cards. The Trade Only Supplied by N. E. Agents.

Gould & Cutler 105 North St. Boston.

YOU MAY NOT BE AWARE THAT YOUR RUGS however soiled or worn, can be restored to their former usefulness and beauty through our native process and expert workmanship at moderate cost. The proper renovation of Oriental Rugs, Hangings, Embroideries and Tapestries has been our specialty for the past 15 years. We are, in fact, the firm that introduced into New England the Eastern way of treating these goods—an absolutely sanitary process which brings out the color, raises the nap, removes stains and disagreeable odors, without causing any injury such as shaking, beating on the line, or use of machinery are sure to do.

Our process of cleansing, together with our special method of packing, is a safeguard against moths. Call up 3025 Oxford, and we will call to give estimates without charge.

Armenian Rug & Carpet Renovating Works

Office, 15 Temple Place

Works, 16 Waltham Street

We employ no agents and have no branch offices.



"Delight of the Home" SILVER SOAP

Brings out a beautiful lustre, is easily used, very economical. Dustless. Used for years.

Sleneau Mfg. Co., Port Huron, Mich.

SPECIAL SALE



Limited number of sample lamps at 33 1/3% from regular price with the economical

Eugeos Mantle Burner

One quart of oil produces a strong light 18 hours; absolutely safe and free from odor.

Most sanitary burners in the market; thousands in use; agents wanted in unoccupied places. Write for particulars. A dressing

International Lighting Co.

140 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

B. D. LANTHORN,

Furniture and Piano Moving

Baggage transferred to all boats and trains

All work guaranteed.

215 West Newton St., Boston, Mass.

Telephone 1445-3 Tremont.

FOOD PRODUCTS

Every Day and All the Year.



Delicious With Berries and Cream



DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment.

The UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER does

filter water.

Careful families use it.

We have and care for you.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

IF YOU DO YOUR OWN IRONING You Should Have QUICK-CATCH CLIPS

25¢

A hundred thousand women now use

QUICK CATCH CLIPS on their ironing boards.

With the Clips they are held in place for seconds, and covers are held

without sewing or tacking.

A woman's invention for

women who are busy. Let

indefinitely. Any woman can attach the Clips, and they work as easily the first time as the hundredth.

25¢ each. You'll never regret it.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., STATION B, CLEVELAND, O.

We can use a few more good agents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring

back many customers.

A telephone call to 4320 Back Bay

will give you information as to terms.

MALDEN DESIRES MORE NIGHT CARS

A committee of three members has been appointed by the Linden Improvement Association of Malden to secure better night car service for the easterly section of the city. The committee is composed of D. E. MacCarthy, A. A. Graydon and Chester I. Lothrop. They will wait upon the officials of the Boston Elevated railway to see if it will be possible to have some of the cars that end their route on Broadway, Mapledwood, sent into Linden.

The association voted to request the mayor to have more policemen in that section at night. The surface drainage being done by the city and the laying of new sewers in that section were recommended.

MRS. SAGE GIVES HALF MILLION.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—At the convention of the Methodist Episcopal church, South now in session here, it was announced that last Monday Mrs. Russell Sage sent the American Bible Society her check for \$500,000, the society having arranged a pledge of a like amount as stipulated.

IMMIGRANT RUSH TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL—The steamship Empress of Ireland sailed for Canada Friday with 1582 passengers, of whom 940 are emigrants, a record for this line.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

"BURLINGTON" Venetian Blinds



THE PERFECT BLIND FOR PIAZZAS & SUMMER HOMES

The first cost of "Burlington" Venetian Blinds is a little more than the cheap Split Bamboo blinds, but "Burlingtons" do not have to be replaced every year; with ordinary care they should last ten years.

We always advise the Burlington Rolling Venetian Blind for veranda use. Made of soft wood and painted any color you desire. Paint will stand the weather much better than any varnish, and soft wood makes a blind of less weight than any hard wood and thus easier of operation.

The slats may be arranged so as to admit light at any part of the blind and at any time; whether entirely or partially excluding the light, air can pass freely through them, thus affording superior ventilation.

Write for booklet "C" which gives detailed information.

T. W. O'CONNOR CO.

123 HAVERHILL ST.

Opposite North Union Station.

WATER SUPPLY

and Electric Lighting Plants

No tank to freeze or leak. Tank

located in cellar, 60 lbs. pressure.

sure to last for years.

Electric Hand Gasoline or Electric Pump. Ideal

Electric Lighting Plants

at prices within the reach of all. Write for Cata. "37."

LUNT-MOSS CO., 43 So. Market St., Boston

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

Back Bay Oriental Rug Works

YACUBIAN BROS. Prop.

Native Armenian Experts. Our specialty

cleaning and repairing of Oriental Rugs,

Tapestries and Indian Shirts.

120 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Farragut Bldg., corner Boylston St., Boston

Telephone 965-3 Back Bay.

ADAMS & SWETT CO.

Established 1856.

CARPET CLEANING, VACUUM CLEANING, NAPHTHA CLEANING.

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury

Telephone Rox. 1071 and 1299.

Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings.

Furniture and Bric-a-Brac packed and shipped.

Naphtha and vacuum cleaning.

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THE HOME FORUM

THE Y. M. C. A.

Japanese Sees It Has Played Good Part in America.

WHEN THE CHESTNUT IS IN FLOWER

The Japanese have been styled the most imitative people in the world. It is not imitation so much as a marked ability to adapt to their needs every good thing. Imitation is a quality of early childhood, but there is nothing remarkable of the child in the way Japan has appropriated western civilization.

During the Japanese-Russian war, Japan became deeply interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A., and there is no country today where the association receives more encouragement.

Baron Shibusawa in a recent speech said he had been greatly impressed with the material progress of America, but in analyzing it had come to believe the result was due more to the character of the people than to natural resources. He looks upon splendidly equipped Y. M. C. A.'s as playing an important part in the developing of the kind of character which has made us great.

Because national prosperity does not hinge upon rich natural resources, the baron has confidence in a greater Japan through the enterprise and character of her citizens, and hopes, in order to develop such men, that Young Men's Christian Associations, as efficient as those in America, might be multiplied.—Leslie's Magazine.

Prophetic Reaptee

One of Lord Carmarthen's astute constituents once asked the youthful candidate: "Does your mother know you're out?"

"Yes, she does," was the instant retort, "and by Tuesday night she will know I'm in."

His prophecy proved correct and he headed the poll by a large majority.—Ladies Home Journal.

The Coming of the Comet

CURRENT LITERATURE for May has a very interesting and not too difficult article on the comet which represents the world on the point of possible anticipation of trouble from our contact with the tail of this remarkable visitor. One forgets how many million square miles of the material composing the tail could be put into a thimble, but certainly it is something which utterly discounts the

CHESTNUTS IN FLOWER.
Thousands of Londoners view this sight on "Chestnut Sunday."

ANY one who has driven through the Chestnut avenue in Bushy Park, London on "Chestnut Sunday" will have seen a view not easily forgotten. The avenue is one of the four which meet at Hampton Court Palace, and is by far the finest of them. The trees are in two broad bands separated by an open space, down the middle of which runs the public road. The sides of the avenues facing the

roadway form straight uniform walls of magnificent horse chestnut trees, probably some of the largest in the world, for nearly 1800 yards from end to end. On "Chestnut Sunday," which occurs in May, these trees should be in flower, their dark green foliage being relieved by countless pyramids of large white and pink flowers. No wonder that Lon-

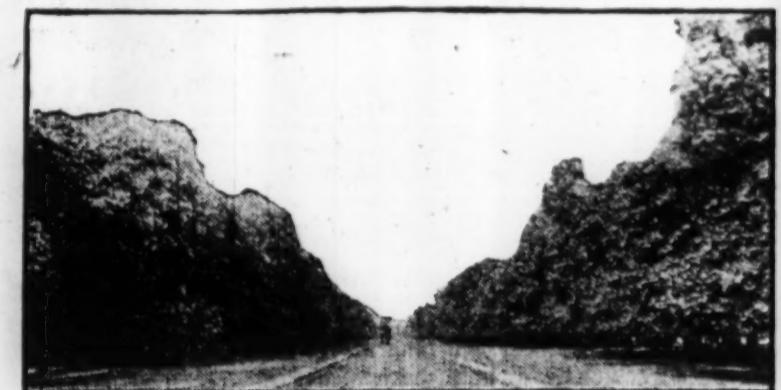
doners come out in their thousands to enjoy the sight.

The avenue was planted at a time when this tree was becoming a universal favorite in England. Though only introduced in the seventeenth century, Miller describes it as already very common in 1748, and its popularity has never waned. The profuse and lovely flowers, the dense shade of its foliage, its remarkable hardiness under different conditions, the cleanliness of its litter, and the ease with which it can be propagated are all characteristics prized by the gardener and, when united in one tree, make it at once his paragon. That it is a quick grower can be seen at a glance. Its large sticky buds are developed during the summer and autumn and remain through the winter ready to burst open at the first touch of spring. Often, when a boy, has the writer opened a winter bud to see next year's leaves and flowers perfect in miniature.

During April the five-fingered leaves are pushed out in pairs on their long stalks. In the center presently appears the pyramid-shaped bunch of delicately marked flowers, which are succeeded by a few large prickly fruits. When the buds for the following year have been developed and the fruit matured, the leaves have done their work and the leaflets fall one by one, followed finally by

their common leaf stalk. The scar left on the stem when this stalk falls off is like a horseshoe, too downward, with the nails equally spaced, and it is supposed by some to be the origin of the tree name.

The horse-chestnut was first brought to England from Turkey, where it had probably been anciently cultivated. Its origin as a wild tree was long a matter of speculation, since all the specimens known showed evidence of having been planted for shade or ornament. It was not until

CHESTNUT AVENUE.
Beautiful driveways at Bushy Park, London.

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RARE OLD BILLS

Colonial Notes, Long Concealed, Found by New Yorker.

In an old "History of America," picked up in some remote corner of the world years ago, two old revolutionary notes were found recently by an assistant manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker, or, rather, by his little son, the New York Sun says.

Before he settled down to the militant occupation of a New York hotelkeeper the owner of the book followed the sea, having been for many years purser on far eastern ships, and in some port or other he picked up this old book. For the last three years it had lain packed in a trunk in Providence. The trunk was not unpacked until the other day, when, coming across this old history, the manager gave it to his son to play with. The youngster turned over the leaves and came across the bills.

The latter are about the size of the "shinplasters" of a generation ago and printed on thick white paper. One is a \$4 bill issued by the colony of Maryland pursuant to an act of the "provincial convention at Annapolis, the 7th day of December, 1775." Its number is 4960 and it bears the signatures of "J. Duckett," or "Dinkett," and "J. Briece." On the face of the note is a seal containing a hand grasping a sheaf of wheat. Above is the denomination, "Four Dollars," which is explained below as "equal to 13 shillings sterling." At one side is "Annapolis" and at the other is the information that the bill was printed by F. Green.

The other note is one of "2 shillings and 8 pence, New York currency, or one-third of a dollar." It was printed by Samuel Loudin "in the year MDCC-LXXV."

Be thankful for past mercies before you plead for new favors.—Selected.

Duty of a Decimal Point

THE old story whose burden is "All for the want of a horseshoe nail" is discounted by a true story reported in World Today apropos of the work of the United States naval observatory. Capt. Joshua Slocum of the Spray speaks:

"I was right in the middle of nowhere in particular," said the captain, "and was working out an observation. I did it every clear day for three years, and got safely into ports I was working for, so it is to be supposed I knew how. Well, when I worked out this position I was 70 miles from where I ought to have been, and that without any wind or gale or storm or anything to account for it. I knew I hadn't drifted 70 miles out of my course in the last 24 hours. Either my work was wrong, my observation faulty or the tables from which I worked were wrong. But I didn't believe any of them were. But I went over them all. And it was the table from which I worked. There was a misplaced decimal point—it was a fly-speck! Of course, I had to light on that particular table and that particular set of figures in a book containing millions of them; you can figure on the chances of a man being on that one spot on that one day and making an observation at that particular hour, which would make the use of that particular set of figures necessary! But I was glad my work wasn't wrong."

Now, suppose that fly-speck had been a real error? Suppose the Spray had been a battleship? And suppose those 70 miles had meant the difference between deep water and plenty of sea room and a rock-bound coast in a storm? It wouldn't do to have so much hanging on decimal points that way, if those decimal points were in the habit of going wrong. Hence it is that Congress maintains this institution, and it is for this reason that expensive instruments, the wisest of astronomers and the most careful proofreading and computations in the world go to the making up of this volume, on which all navigation centering about the United States depends."

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Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston, Mass.

A Morning Song

I wake this morn, and all my life
Is freshly mine to live;
The future with sweet promise rife,
And crowns of joy to give.

New words to speak, new thoughts
to hear,
New love to give and take;
Perchance, new burdens I may
bear
For love's own sweetest sake.

New hopes to open in the sun,
New efforts worth the will,
Or tasks with yesterday begun
More bravely to fulfil.

Fresh seeds for all the time to be
Are in my hand to sow,
Whereby, for others and for me,
Undreamed of fruit may grow.

In each white daisy mid the grass
That turns my foot aside,
In each uncurling fern I pass
Some sweetest joy may hide.

And if, when eventide shall fall
In shade across my way,
It seems that nought my thoughts
recall
But life of every day:

Yet if each step in shine or shower
Be where Thy footstep trod,
Then blessed be every happy hour
That leads me nearer God.
—Chambers Journal.

Refused at First to Change a Comma

In spite of Mr. Winston Churchill's statement, the government, it is asserted, has decided to withdraw a few commas from the budget, realizing, apparently, that the only alternative would be a full stop.—Punch.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but
industry all easy.—Franklin.

Raising Trees to Save a Country

John L. Mathews says in August

Everybodys. I wish that those who have ruined the seaboard flats of Florida,

Georgia and the Carolinas could be transported to Gascony and made to understand what wonders can be wrought by the proper conducting of a turpentine forest.

On the sea face of the sand ridges, which extend in unbroken white-

ness for 75 to 100 miles, bunch-grass is

planted in regular rows, to hold the

sand from drifting. On the top of the

first ridge is a low wattle fence and a

fire-break and back of this a narrow

belt of dwarfed and stunted trees, cut off

four or five feet from the ground to

make their branches spread over wide

areas. After 100 yards of this, one

comes to more open forest of crooked

and stunted maritime pine, and beyond

this again to the great, free forest full

of big trees ripe for cutting, and of

smaller stuff ready either for bleeding or

for reproducing the big timber.

All of this forest is worked carefully

on a worked out system; and during the

very years when our reckless and ignorant

methods have been destroying our

southeast coast, these foresters of France

have been developing a profitable and

useful forest of this same maritime pine

out of nothing.

Literary Tests

An interesting hint from a "Life" book review man advises one to read over every ten years or so the books that used to delight one. Here is a test of one's advance or the reverse. The reviewer, by the way, finds one mark of progress which we should all be likely to discover. He says that we have now become so familiar with stories of "elemental men fighting with the elements" that we are less likely to "accept gratuitous brutality as strength" than we did even a few years ago.

THE POINT OF VIEW

The Manly Man

The world has room for the manly man, with the spirit of manly cheer; The world delights in the man, who smiles when his eyes keep back the tear; It loves the man who, when things go wrong, can take his place and stand With his face to the fight and his eyes to the light, and toil with a willing hand;

The manly man is the country's need, and the moment's need, forsooth.

With a heart that beats to the pulsing tread of the lilled leagues of truth;

The world is his and it waits for him, and it leaps to hear the ring

Of the blow he strikes and the wheels he turns and the hammer he dares to swing;

It likes the forward look in his face, the poise of his noble head,

And the onward lunge of his tireless will and the sweep of his dauntless tread!

Hurrah for the manly man who comes with sunlight on his face,

And the strength to do and the will to dare and the courage to find his place!

The world delights in the manly man, and the weak and evil flee,

When the manly man goes forth to hold his own on land and sea!

—American Israelite.

If we want to work well and rapidly, the sense of leisure should always be in the background. We can prove its being there by the ease with which we can receive an interruption. Such detachment of mind gives a sense of easy and strong activity.—Annie Payson Call.

While matter as a theoretical sub-

stance thus has been taking to itself with the teachings of Christ Jesus, is so limited that he cannot see even his own little hand before his eyes. It is only after continued presentations of it that he becomes aware of it as an object. His very awareness indicates a step into the so-called mental realm. So the child from the very beginning acquires his point of view, and without realizing it is dwelling in a certain area of consciousness, the consciousness of matter. All the processes of mind which become habitual to him accept without question. The world of matter becomes his reality, and all his reasoning is done from a material basis. To this individual, with his limited point of view, any doubt or question concerning the reality and permanence of matter can come only as a kind of shock, or as an idea too ridiculous to be considered. Yet this is the very question now presenting itself to the materialist, and, moreover, presenting itself in a way which will admit of no gainsaying. Matter is gradually dissolving from view. Expressed in terms of the atom it had very little hold on its position because it was invisible to the material senses, and could be apprehended only as the smallest portion of matter conceivable by the human mind. As the electron it seemed to have still less of itself in it and a larger proportion of something which appeared to attenuate it. In the last few years that infinitesimal amount which could be recognized as material substances disappeared. According to Mr. Balfour "matter not only is explained, it is explained away."

Now Christian Science, in accordance

with the teachings of Christ Jesus, is proving to the world that much depends upon the point of view, in fact much more than we have been in the habit of thinking. In the last few years physiologists have been proclaiming loudly what Mrs. Eddy in her book, Science and Health, quietly stated 40 years ago, namely that matter itself is nothing, nothing. The physical scientists have exploded their own atomic theory and then successively each new theory taking its place. They now have reached a point where they no longer need a new theory to explain matter. Matter has come to the vanishing point. They now need something to explain.

Mrs. Eddy, from the viewpoint of intuition or a priori certainty, a spiritual point of view, states: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468).

She discovered also what no materialist has yet found out, that the belief in the reality and substance of matter and the consequent denial of the omnipresence of Spirit is the continuing cause and source of all our woes. She prophesied that material views would be found to be dissolving views, and insisted that man was unsafe in forming any conclusions based on material premises. And many years ago in a sermon entitled "People's Idea of God," that is now in her published works, Mrs. Eddy said: "Religion and medicine must be dematerialized to present the right idea of Truth; then will this idea cast out error and heal the sick." Since then the truth of this saying has been abundantly proved.

Automatic Ticket Agents

The Great Western Railway Company will install at Snow Hill station, Birmingham, England, a railway ticket printing machine which it is contended will render almost superfluous the ticket agent as we know him today, and do away with the somewhat cumbersome system of storing the thousands of different tickets which may be called for by the traveling public. The machine is a small and unpretentious looking contrivance. It is 3 feet 6 inches long, barely 2 feet broad and 4 feet in height. When a ticket to a certain station is required, an indicator, which carries the name of every station upon the system arranged in alphabetical order, is touched, the clerk slips a blank into a slot in the printing carriage, a small handle is turned and a completely printed ticket drops out, ready for use. That is all the work required.

At the same time the ticket is printed

a record of the sale is placed in duplicate

upon a continuous strip of paper, to

gether with the fare and all information

required for bookkeeping. As a result,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 7, 1910.

Edward VII. George V.

To understand the great affection which has gone out from the heart of the British people, from the days of his boyhood to the hour of passing away, toward Albert Edward as prince, and Edward VII. as King, we must first of all understand that he was the most representative Englishman who had occupied the throne since the time of the Tudors. He was typically and characteristically English. Others had been King before him, and some unworthily; but not only in his own land and among his own people, but throughout the broad empire which he was called upon to rule, and in every country on earth where his innumerable and lovable and really royal graces of character were known and appreciated, he was regarded as the First Gentleman of Europe.

All of his people loved him because in many thousand ways his tastes, his sympathies, his emotions were theirs. They could anticipate what he would think and say and do under certain conditions, he was sensitive to the yearnings and to the needs of those around because he was one not only among them but of them. His fine demeanor under stress—for he had to meet trials incident to his exalted station—no less than his calm demeanor in times of national peril endeared him to the millions.

With the power which came to him through the confidence and the affection of a great democracy, as well as through his royal inheritance, came also a high sense of responsibility to his country and to his God. He could have won what the world calls fame as a warmaker. He preferred to be a peacemaker, and as a peacemaker his name will be revered when the names of those who have courted and encouraged human strife shall be forgotten. Only one name other than that of Edward the Peacemaker is appropriate to the career just ended, and that carries with it a meaning much akin—Edward the Beloved of His Times.

With the passing of Edward VII., one of the most efficient men ever occupying the English throne, after a reign of nine years, his second son assumes the title of King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, as George V. At the age of forty-five this man becomes ruler of one of the most powerful nations of modern times, and monarch of one of the most enlightened peoples of all times, with a record untarnished and a character unsullied. George V. gives promise of being an able successor and without doubt will measure up to the highest ideals of modern Britain.

George V. enters upon his reign under circumstances which from a superficial view might seem disadvantageous. His father, a natural democrat, a popular idol, held such a commanding and absorbing place in the world's attention and esteem as to overshadow the son. But it is far from being indicative of the absence of any of those qualities that contribute to the making of a king that the son should have been content to occupy an inconspicuous and self-forgetting place before the people while the father was compelling their regard and inviting their confidence and affection.

Responsibility such as now falls upon the shoulders of the son will, it is safe to assume, reveal and develop a character that has been silently but none the less certainly forming for the emergency just arisen. George V. has emerged. He cannot be judged by his past. He is on the threshold of his career as a ruler. The future only can tell the story of that career. In the light of the past, however, it must be viewed as one full of hope for the British empire, for the English-speaking world and for humanity.

It is gratifying to the people of New England and of the whole nation to know that the fleet of warships now in Boston harbor are on a peaceful mission and that they are all flying the American flag; and furthermore, that at no spot in the seven seas encircling the globe is their presence required to keep the peace of the world. May our warships never have to do anything more strenuous than to engage in holiday maneuvers.

MAKING a night ascension by balloon to get a "near view" of the comet is no doubt much enjoyed by those who improve their opportunity, but the average citizen will be quite content to remain on terra firma even if he has to look a mile or two farther to see the object in which so many are just now interested.

A CERTAIN feeling of doubt and uncertainty has pervaded business circles the past few weeks. It has been brought about by the liquidation that has been in progress in the commodities and securities markets. However, if one were to disregard the pessimistic sentiment long enough to analyze conditions he would not be long in determining that the lower prices which have been quoted recently for both commodities and securities indicate a more healthful state of affairs than has prevailed for a long time past.

Business conditions are sound. Prospects are bright for a still greater volume of trade. And it is not difficult to bring plenty of proof in the larger railway earnings, increased bank clearances, larger retail business and splendid crop outlook to sustain this contention. The principal cause contributing to the feeling of uncertainty prevailing in commercial lines is the slackening in demand for commodities. There has been some falling off in orders for certain manufactured products. But this is what should be expected in view of the high prices which have prevailed. The law of supply and demand regulates prices in nearly all cases. People have complained loudly against the high cost of living. This complaint has been general. It has been indulged by both the rich and the poor. Instead of the feeling of pessimism there should be general rejoicing that a lower cost of living is now promised. It means greater purchasing power for the individual and greater prosperity for all.

The most unfavorable condition at present, one that is most dwelt upon by those who look upon the dark side of things, is the unfavorable trade balance of this country. But with lower prices for our foodstuffs and other products there will be a better demand for our goods abroad and it will not be long before the trade balance will adjust itself in accordance with normal conditions.

The business pendulum which swings from one extreme to the

other as conditions change is now coming back to a more normal range. The overproduction of copper, pig iron and coke may mean some hardship for the producers but the lower quotations resulting are a blessing to consumers. The prospect of a nine-billion-dollar crop this year may bring a lower price per bushel for the farmer's grain, but it will give the railroads more business and the public cheaper foodstuffs. There is no cause for worry but every reason for rejoicing over the situation.

The French Elections

THE partial result of the French elections, as known from the first ballots, has fulfilled the general expectation. M. Briand, the premier, has been returned for Saint-Etienne by a majority of 9426 out of a total vote of 14,434, his collectivist opponent only polling 2504. Saint-Etienne is a vast industrial constituency, and the collectivists represent that division of the various socialistic bodies which is pledged not to accept office, in any circumstances, under a bourgeois government. His victory may, therefore, be taken to indicate the triumph of the moderate Republicans, a possibility foreshadowed by him in the speeches he delivered before the polls. For the 597 seats to be filled 363 members have so far been definitely elected, leaving 284 seats to be further contested at the second ballot. Among these is that previously occupied by M. Delcasse at Foix, where owing to the destruction of certain ballot boxes a new election may be necessitated. The party which has suffered most heavily, not so much perhaps in actual loss of seats as in a marked reduction of votes, is the Radical-Socialist, but there has also been a marked decrease in the majorities of all the groups which may be termed anti-Republican. When the returns are finally made up it will probably prove that the smallest conceivable alteration has taken place, and that M. Briand will return with a possibly increased majority.

Perhaps the most interesting question before the electors, though it did not take any definite shape, was that of the franchise reform. It is still difficult to judge what the ultimate verdict of the constituencies will be, but out of the 363 deputies so far elected only some 120 are avowed supporters of proportional representation. These 120 are largely members of the Right, but the figures scarcely represent the strength of the demand for this reform even among those so far elected. The remarkable success of the leader of the reform party, M. Charles Benoist, in the sixth arrondissement of Paris, proves that the idea has taken considerable hold of that constituency. The argument of the opponents of the scheme that the change would militate against the success of the more capable in favor of the mediocre, is one which has been used of most reforms, in most countries and in most epochs. It was one of the great arguments against the reform of the House of Commons, but it can scarcely be said to have been justified. Just as Pitt in a great political crisis was nearly excluded from the House under the old regime in England, so in the elections which have just taken place in Paris deputies of such undoubted distinction as MM. Brisson, Doumer, Millerand and Jaures have failed to obtain the majorities necessary to insure their success at the first ballot.

The unsatisfactory element in the polls may probably be described as the enormous number of abstentions. In the constituency of Saint-Etienne, where the candidature of M. Briand might have been expected to produce peculiar interest, some 10,000 electors, or about 40 per cent of the electorate, remained unpolled. It is possible that this is the result of the certainty that the republic has reached a point when it is in no danger of an assault from any of the reactionary groups. An attempt to interfere with the status quo would probably bring these electors like so many Achilles from their tents.

By the surprising vote of 663 to 287, the school children of Montclair, N. J., to whom the question had been submitted, decided in favor of a "quiet Fourth." It had been expected that the balance would turn the other way.

IF THE belief that his appointment to a place on the supreme bench would interfere with Governor Hughes' advocacy of the direct nominations bill, or cause him to abandon support of it, or weaken his influence in its behalf, has ever been seriously entertained, there is sufficient evidence at hand now to prove the utter groundlessness of such an opinion. It must be apparent to the most prejudiced opponent of the measure that Governor Hughes is now in a better position than ever to press the reform that has engaged so much of his thought and time, and that he is more disposed than ever to do so.

There is some question as to whether the Hinman-Green bill in its present form affords the best means of bringing about the end aimed at by the Governor and others who are believers in the direct primary idea. It has been recommended by some whose loyalty to the proposed reform and to Governor Hughes is beyond question that it would be better to test the plan by applying it first of all to the nomination of members of the Legislature. Applied in a radical way, it is thought that it might possibly fail to work out satisfactorily at first, and that any weakness in its operation might encourage its enemies and, perhaps, enable them to repeal the law. Whether Governor Hughes has been impressed by this recommendation and argument will probably be revealed in a speech which he is expected to deliver shortly with the purpose of urging speedier action than is promised now on the Hinman-Green bill. But, even assuming that he may agree with the extreme conservatives, there can be little question as to his determination to give the direct nominations system a good start before his departure from Albany.

SENATOR CARTER, chairman of the postoffice committee, says it costs about \$241,000,000 a year to run the postoffice department, but he asserts that "a good business man who would conduct this business on the merit system, as the Pennsylvania railroad is conducted, could give us a better service in every respect, and make a profit besides, for \$125,000,000."

IN THE Cercle at Aix-les-Bains women who persist in wearing big hats at matinees must sit on one side of the house: "avec chapeaux" sit to the right; "sans chapeaux" to the left. The plan is said to work well.

THE unofficial estimate of this city's population, based on the new census, is 629,867, a gain of 34,487 in five years. Boston hopes to reach the 700,000 mark by 1915.

It is generally conceded at Washington that action on the railroad bill will determine the disposition of the insurgents, the regulars and the administration during the remainder of the session. Senators Clapp and Cummins, in reply to President Taft's appeal for a Republican line-up on this measure, say that the railroad bill they will vote for must be one that has been subjected to an amendment. Senator Clapp and President Taft differ as to what a good railroad bill should be. Senator Cummins makes it clear that he is going to be guided by the insurgent rather than the administration point of view.

In the meantime, the regulars claim that they never have had the support that the President could give them, and that he, in withholding from them his unqualified endorsement of their course, has strengthened the hands of the insurgents and made it possible for the latter to defy and to defeat the program of his friends. It seems to be settled now as one of the conditions upon which the regulars will carry out their plan to ride roughshod over insurgent opposition that he shall come out squarely against the insurgents. It is understood that he will be told in so many words that the time has come when he must make a choice between regular and insurgent support. Put into plain language, what the regulars hope for is that the President shall repudiate the progressives.

It is a rather difficult thing at this time to attempt to analyze public sentiment, and a still more difficult thing to make prophecies concerning it. More satisfying to the thinking people of the country would it be were the President altogether free from factional entanglements. And no doubt if Mr. Taft's personal feelings were consulted he would much rather be President of the whole people than political chief of any part of them.

THE preservation of the scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls seems assured by the ratification of the international waterways treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

League of Peace

THE address of Theodore Roosevelt on Wednesday before the Nobel prize committee at Christiania in Norway, wherein he dwelt upon methods by which peace may be advanced throughout the world, probably marked the culminating point of public interest in his foreign tour. Colonel Roosevelt presented no hasty views; the ideas he offered were the outcome of long and varied experience, thorough study and deep thought.

He is not an idealist—he is a man of high ideals, but he goes about working them out through what must be recognized as practical means. He has been criticized for destruction of animal life during his hunting expedition in Africa; his object, which was to secure for the benefit of the present and coming generations specimens of many species that are likely to disappear soon, was a creditable one, and he knew there was no other way in which it could be accomplished.

Colonel Roosevelt, whose symbol has come to be the "big stick" with all that it implies, is the holder of a Nobel peace prize. The splendid idea advanced and advocated by him on Wednesday was the formation by the great powers of a league of peace. True to his policy of progress by practical methods, Colonel Roosevelt would have this league organized "not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others." He went on to state that the supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court. "In any community," said he, "the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force." Colonel Roosevelt is a believer in arbitration, and has earnestly spoken and worked for its employment between nations. He thinks that the great powers should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement that would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. But Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations.

It is the formation of this league that he now urges. Heartily desirous of world peace, he perceives that we cannot attain it at one leap, and counsels that we advance toward it step by step, "reasonably content so long as we do actually make some progress in the right direction."

The Hughes Direct Nomination Bill

THE treaty between the United States and Great Britain with relation to waterways along the Canadian boundary has at length been fully ratified and is now in force. The most important feature of this convention, beyond the fact that its conclusion settles several very delicate points, is the provision it makes for the creation of an international commission to which hereafter shall be referred practically all questions in which the United States and Canada are commonly concerned. This commission is to consist of six members, three from this country and three from Canada. It will be, by the treaty just ratified, clothed with authority to investigate and report on any question arising between the United States and the Dominion along their common frontier and to hear and determine any question whatever between the two countries with the consent of both. Thus, while the commission is the outgrowth of conditions arising from the waterway dispute, and while it was intended primarily to adjudicate differences of this character, it becomes in fact a tribunal of arbitration for settlement of any differences that may arise between the neighboring countries.

It will be recalled that the terms upon which the controversy arising from the alleged lowering of the level of the Great lakes was settled gave rise to considerable adverse comment in Canada and to a demand that henceforth in all matters of great import to that country it should be consulted before treaty agreements were entered into by the imperial representative at Washington. The proposed commission, as stated, will contain a sufficient number of Canadian members to insure justice for the Dominion in all disputes.

This treaty is another step in the direction of a closer friendship between the United States and the Dominion.

THE turning of New York's racing parks into building sites for dwellings is a sign of progress.

A Waterway Agreement